
SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

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Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 2, 1917.

The first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress commenced this day at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 21st day of March, 1917.

The VICE PRESIDENT (THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. J. L. Kibler, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

In the simplicity of our hearts, O God, and in the very depths of humility we come into Thy presence. At the opening of this extraordinary session of Congress we come first to seek Thy guiding hand. Amid the confusion and violence of the world to-day we can not know the things that may shortly come to pass. Lead us, O God, through the darkness until the day dawns and the shadows flee away. Enlighten our minds, control our thoughts, direct our speech, and give us wisdom and grace to defend the truth and to advocate the cause of righteousness.

At this critical time in our country's history we pray Thee lead Thy servants in the plain path, teach them Thy ways, and inspire them with those lofty aims and principles that emanate from Thy throne and which have been the heritage of our people from the beginning. In all their deliberations may they seek the accomplishment of Thy purposes and the enlargement of Thy kingdom in the earth. We ask it all in the name of Christ the Lord. Amen.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening Congress in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the proclamation, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 2d day of April, 1917, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 2d day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, the Senator elect from California, HIRAM W. JOHNSON, is present and, if agreeable, I will conduct him to the desk that he may be sworn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect from California will present himself at the desk for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

Mr. JOHNSON of California was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. PHELAN, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him he took his seat in the Senate.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Broussard	Cummins	Fletcher
Beckham	Calder	Curtis	France
Borah	Chamberlain	Dillingham	Frelinghuysen
Brady	Colt	Fall	Gallinger
Brandege	Culberson	Fernald	Gerry

Hale	Lewis	Pomerene	Stone
Hardwick	Lodge	Ransdell	Sutherland
Hitchcock	McCumber	Reed	Swanson
Husting	McKellar	Robinson	Thompson
James	McLean	Saulsbury	Tillman
Johnson, Cal.	Martin	Shafroth	Townsend
Johnson, S. Dak.	Myers	Sheppard	Underwood
Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Sherman	Vardaman
Jones, Wash.	New	Shields	Wadsworth
Kellogg	Norris	Simmons	Walsh
Kendrick	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Kenyon	Owen	Smith, Ga.	Watson
King	Page	Smith, Md.	Weeks
Kirby	Penrose	Smith, Mich.	Williams
Knox	Phelan	Smith, S. C.	Wolcott
La Follette	Pittman	Smoot	
Lane	Poindexter	Sterling	

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. THOMAS] on account of sickness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a constitutional quorum present.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators by States is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Oscar W. Underwood.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—Joseph T. Robinson and William F. Kirby.
California—James D. Phelan and Hiram W. Johnson.
Colorado—Charles S. Thomas and John F. Shafroth.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury and Josiah O. Wolcott.
Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.
Georgia—Hoke Smith and Thomas W. Hardwick.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—Jas. Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Indiana—James E. Watson and Harry S. New.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—William H. Thompson and Charles Curtis.
Kentucky—Ollie M. James and J. C. W. Beckham.
Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell and Robert F. Broussard.
Maine—Bert M. Fernald and Frederick Hale.
Maryland—John Walter Smith and Joseph I. France.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Knut Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—William J. Stone and James A. Reed.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger and Henry F. Hollis.
New Jersey—William Hughes and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.
New Mexico—Albert B. Fall and Andrius A. Jones.
New York—James W. Wadsworth, jr., and William M. Calder.
North Carolina—Furnifold McL. Simmons and Lee S. Overman.
North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber and Asle J. Gronna.
Ohio—Atlee Pomerene and Warren G. Harding.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox.
Rhode Island—LeBaron B. Colt and Peter G. Gerry.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman and Ellison D. Smith.
South Dakota—Thomas Sterling and Edwin S. Johnson.
Tennessee—John K. Shields and Kenneth D. McKellar.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and William H. King.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—Nathan Goff and Howard Sutherland.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette and Paul O. Husting.
Wyoming—Francis E. Warren and John B. Kendrick.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. MARTIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MARTIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. MARTIN and Mr. GALINGER the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. MARTIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 21), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

RECESS.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I am advised there is a strong probability that the House of Representatives will perfect its organization by 3 o'clock, and it will, I understand, be the pleasure of the President to address both branches of Congress as soon as the organization of the House is completed. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I am informed that it is the wish of the President to address the two Houses of Congress this afternoon just as soon as the other House completes its organization. I have just returned from the House, and it is there thought that they may possibly be organized by 5 o'clock, but certainly by 5.30. Under these circumstances I feel that it would be wise for the Senate to recess further until 5 o'clock. I move that the Senate take a recess until 5 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until a quarter of 8. I will state in explanation it has been arranged that the President will address the two Houses of Congress at 8 o'clock. The organization of the other House was not perfected so as to permit an earlier hour. So I move that the Senate take a recess until a quarter before 8 o'clock this evening.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m., when it reassembled.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in the absence of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] I have been requested to say that it has been found necessary to postpone the time of the President's address until 8.30; and I was also requested to move, which I do now, that the Senate take a recess until 8.15 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., when it reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. South, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, has been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, has been elected Clerk; and that the House is ready for business.

Also, that a committee of three was appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN were appointed as the committee on the part of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MARTIN, on behalf of the committee on the part of the Senate appointed to wait on the President of the United States, appeared and said:

Mr. President, the committee appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and to inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress have performed the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report that the President has expressed his purpose to communicate to the two Houses in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives forthwith.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

A message from the House of Representative, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of April, 1917, at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 2.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of April, 1917, at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the instructions of the Senate, and the Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms, and headed by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. the Senate returned to its Chamber, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 5.)

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered at a joint session of the two Houses of Congress is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto

subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be

added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privi-

leged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made

war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

WAR WITH GERMANY.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution, which I ask may be read at length and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the recent acts of the Imperial German Government are acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States:

Resolved, etc., That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 3 1917, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 2, 1917.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

This being the day fixed in the proclamation of the President for the assembling of the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, the Clerk of the last House, Mr. South Trimble, called the House to order.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of the ages, Our fathers' God and our God, whose holy influence has shaped and guided the destiny of our Republic from its inception, we wait upon that influence to guide us in the present crisis which has been thrust upon us. Diplomacy has failed; moral suasion has failed; every appeal to reason and justice has been swept aside. We abhor war and love peace. But if war has been or shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of every American citizen shall throb with patriotic zeal; that a united people may rally around our President to hold up his hands in every measure that shall be deemed necessary to protect American lives and safeguard our inherent rights. Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, attend the Congress now convened in extraordinary session under extraordinary conditions which call for extraordinary thought, wise counsels, calm and deliberate legislation; that its resolves and all its enactments may spring spontaneously from loyal and patriotic hearts; that our defenders on land and sea may be amply supplied with the things which make for strength and efficiency.

And, O God, our Heavenly Father, let Thy strong right arm uphold, sustain, and guide us in a just and righteous cause; for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The CLERK. The Clerk will cause to be read the proclamation of the President assembling the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session.

The proclamation of the President was read as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 2d day of April, 1917, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration:

Now, therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 2d day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1917 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

CALL OF STATES.

The CLERK. The next business in order is the calling of the roll by States of Members elect of the House of Representatives to the Sixty-fifth Congress to ascertain if there be a quorum present.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Members elect answered to their names:

ALABAMA.

Oscar L. Gray.
S. Hubert Dent, jr.
Henry B. Steagall.
Fred L. Blackmon.
J. Thomas Hefflin.

William B. Oliver.
John L. Burnett.
Edward B. Almon.
George Huddleston.
William B. Bankhead.

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden.

ARKANSAS.

Thaddeus H. Caraway.
William A. Oldfield.
John N. Tillman.
Otis Wingo.

Henderson M. Jacoway.
Samuel M. Taylor.
William S. Goodwin.

CALIFORNIA.

Clarence F. Lea.
John E. Raker.
Charles F. Curry.
Julius Kahn.
John I. Nolan.
John A. Elston.

Denver S. Church.
Everis A. Hayes.
Charles H. Randall.
Henry Z. Osborne.
William Kettner.

COLORADO.

Benjamin C. Hilliard.
Charles B. Timberlake.

Edward Keating.
Edward T. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT.

Augustine Loergan.
Richard P. Freeman.
John Q. Tilson.

Ebenezer J. Hill.
James P. Glynn.

Albert F. Polk.

Herbert J. Drane.
Frank Clark.

James W. Overstreet.
Frank Park.
Charles R. Crisp.
William C. Adamson.
William S. Howard.
James W. Wise.

Addison T. Smith.

Martin B. Madden.
James R. Mann.
William W. Wilson.
Charles Martin.
Adolph J. Sabath.
James McAndrews.
Niels Juul.
Thomas Gallagher.
Fred A. Britten.
George E. Foss.
Ira C. Copley.
Charles E. Fuller.
John C. McKenzie.
William J. Graham.

George K. Denton.
Oscar E. Bland.
William B. Cox.
Lincoln Dixon.
Everett Sanders.
Daniel W. Comstock.
Merrill Moores.

Charles A. Kennedy.
Harry E. Hull.
Burton E. Sweet.
Gilbert N. Haugen.
James W. Good.
C. William Ramseyer.

Daniel R. Anthony, jr.
Edward C. Little.
Philip P. Campbell.
Dudley Doolittle.

Alben W. Barkley.
David H. Kincheloe.
Robert Y. Thomas, jr.
Ben Johnson.
Swagar Sherley.
Arthur B. Rouse.

Albert Estopinal.
H. Garland Dupré.
Whitcomb P. Martin.
John T. Watkins.

Louis B. Goodall.
Wallace H. White, jr.

Jesse D. Price.
J. Fred. C. Talbott.
Charles P. Coady.

Allen T. Treadway.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Calvin D. Paige.
Samuel E. Winslow.
John Jacob Rogers.
Augustus P. Gardner.
Michael F. Phelan.
Frederick W. Dallinger.

Frank E. Doremus.
Mark R. Bacon.
John M. C. Smith.
Edward L. Hamilton.
Carl E. Mapes.
Patrick H. Kelley.
Louis C. Cramton.

Sydney Anderson.
Franklin F. Ellsworth.
Charles R. Davis.
Carl C. Van Dyke.
Ernest Lundeen.

Ezekiel S. Candler.
Hubert D. Stephens.
Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Thomas U. Sisson.

Milton A. Romjue.
William W. Rucker.
Joshua W. Alexander.
Charles F. Booher.
William P. Borland.
Clement C. Dickinson.
Courtney W. Hamlin.
Dorsey W. Shackelford.

DELAWARE.

FLORIDA.

Walter Kehoe.
William J. Sears.

GEORGIA.

Charles H. Brand.
Thomas M. Bell.
Carl Vinson.
J. Randall Walker.
William W. Larsen.

IDAHO.

Burton L. French.

ILLINOIS.

Edward J. King.
Clifford Ireland.
John A. Sterling.
Joseph G. Cannon.
William B. McKinley.
Henry T. Rainey.
Loren E. Wheeler.
William A. Rodenberg.
Martin D. Foster.
Thomas S. Williams.
Edward E. Denison.
Medill McCormick.
William E. Mason.

INDIANA.

Albert H. Vestal.
Fred S. Purnell.
William R. Wood.
Milton Kraus.
Louis W. Fairfield.
Henry A. Barnhart.

IOWA.

Cassius C. Dowell.
Horace M. Towner.
William R. Greer.
Frank P. Woods.
George C. Scott.

KANSAS.

Guy T. Helvering.
John R. Connelly.
Jouett Shouse.
William A. Ayres.

KENTUCKY.

James C. Cantrill.
Harvey Helm.
William J. Fields.
John W. Langley.
Caleb Powers.

LOUISIANA.

Riley J. Wilson.
Jared Y. Sanders.
Ladislav Lazaro.
James B. Aswell.

MAINE.

John A. Peters.
Ira G. Hersey.

MARYLAND.

J. Charles Linthicum.
Sydney E. Mudd.
Frederick N. Zihlman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Alvan T. Fuller.
Peter F. Tague.
George Holden Tinkham.
James A. Gullivan.
William H. Carter.
Richard Olney, 2d.
William S. Greene.
Joseph Walsh.

MICHIGAN.

Joseph W. Fordney.
James C. McLaughlin.
Gilbert A. Currie.
Frank D. Scott.
W. Frank James.
Charles A. Nichols.

MINNESOTA.

Harold Knutson.
Andrew J. Volstead.
Clarence B. Miller.
Halvor Steenerson.
Thomas D. Schall.

MISSISSIPPI.

William W. Venable.
Pat Harrison.
Percy E. Quin.
James W. Collier.

MISSOURI.

Jacob E. Meeker.
William L. Igoe.
Leonidas C. Dyer.
Walter L. Hensley.
Joseph J. Russell.
Perl D. Decker.
Thomas L. Rubey.

MONTANA.
Miss Jeannette Rankin.

NEBRASKA.
Charles H. Sloan.
Ashton C. Shallenberger.
Moses P. Kinkaid.

NEVADA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW JERSEY.
Edward W. Gray.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Frederick R. Lehlbach.
John J. Eagan.
James A. Hamill.

NEW MEXICO.

NEW YORK.
Daniel C. Oliver.
Benjamin L. Fairchild.
James W. Husted.
Edmund Platt.
Charles B. Ward.
Rollin B. Sanford.
James S. Parker.
George R. Lunn.
Bertrand H. Snell.
Luther W. Mott.
Homer P. Snyder.
George W. Fairchild.
Walter W. Magee.
Norman J. Gould.
Harry H. Pratt.
Thomas B. Dunn.
Archie D. Sanders.
S. Wallace Dempsey.
Charles B. Smith.
William F. Waldow.
Charles M. Hamilton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Hannibal L. Godwin.
Leonidas D. Robinson.
Robert L. Doughton.
Edwin Y. Webb.
Zeb Weaver.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Patrick D. Norton.

OHIO.
Clement Brumbaugh.
Arthur W. Overmyer.
Ellsworth R. Bathrick.
George White.
Roscoe C. McCulloch.
William A. Ashbrook.
David A. Hollingsworth.
John G. Cooper.
William Gordon.
Robert Crosser.
Henry I. Emerson.

OKLAHOMA.
Joseph B. Thompson.
Scott Ferris.
James V. McClintic.
Dick T. Morgan.

OREGON.
Clifton N. McArthur.

PENNSYLVANIA.
John M. Rose.
Andrew R. Brodbeck.
Charles H. Rowland.
Edward E. Robbins.
Bruce F. Sterling.
Henry W. Temple.
Henry A. Clark.
Henry J. Steele.
Nathan L. Strong.
Stephen G. Porter.
M. Clyde Kelly.
John M. Morin.
Guy E. Campbell.
Thomas S. Crago.
Mahlon M. Garland.
Joseph McLaughlin.
John R. K. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.
Ambrose Kennedy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
William F. Stevenson.
J. Willard Ragsdale.
Asbury F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Harry L. Gandy.

TENNESSEE.
Joseph W. Byrns.
Lemuel P. Padgett.
Thetus W. Sims.
Finis J. Garrett.
Hubert F. Fisher.

John M. Evans.
Charles F. Reavis.
Charles O. Lobeck.
Dan V. Stephens.
E. E. Roberts.
Edward H. Wason.
William J. Browning.
Isaac Bacharach.
Thomas J. Scully.
Elijah C. Hutchinson.
John R. Ramsey.
Dow H. Drukker.
William B. Walton.
Frederick C. Hicks.
Chas. Pope Caldwell.
Joseph V. Flynn.
Harry H. Dale.
James P. Maher.
Frederick W. Rowe.
John J. Fitzgerald.
Daniel J. Griffin.
Oscar Wm. Swift.
Reuben L. Haskell.
Daniel J. Riordan.
Meyer London.
Christopher D. Sullivan.
Fiorello H. LaGuardia.
Peter J. Dooling.
John F. Carew.
George B. Francis.
Walter M. Chandler.
Isaac Siegel.
Murray Hulbert.
Henry Bruckner.
John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
George E. Hood.
Edward W. Pou.
Charles M. Stedman.
George M. Young.
Nicholas Longworth.
Victor Heintz.
Warren Gard.
Benjamin F. Welty.
John S. Snook.
Charles C. Kearns.
Simeon D. Fess.
John A. Key.
Isaac R. Sherwood.
Robert M. Switzer.
Horatio C. Claypool.
Thomas A. Chandler.
William W. Hastings.
Charles D. Carter.
Tom D. McKeown.
Willis C. Hawley.
Nicholas J. Sinnott.
William S. Vare.
George S. Graham.
J. Hampton Moore.
George W. Edmonds.
Peter E. Costello.
George P. Darrow.
Thomas S. Butler.
Henry W. Watson.
William W. Griest.
John R. Farr.
Thomas W. Templeton.
Robert D. Heaton.
Arthur G. Dewatt.
Louis T. McFadden.
Edgar R. Kiess.
John V. Leshner.
Benjamin K. Focht.
Aaron S. Kreider.
George F. O'Shaunessy.
Walter R. Stiness.
Richard S. Whaley.
James F. Byrnes.
Fred H. Dominick.
Samuel J. Nicholls.
Charles H. Dillon.
Royal C. Johnson.
Sam R. Sells.
Richard W. Austin.
John A. Moon.
Cordell Hull.
William C. Houston.

TEXAS.
James P. Buchanan.
Tom Connally.
James C. Wilson.
Marvin Jones.
James L. Slayden.
John N. Garner.
Thomas L. Blanton.
Jeff McLeMore.
Daniel E. Garrett.

UTAH.
James H. Mays.

VERMONT.
Porter H. Dale.

VIRGINIA.
Carter Glass.
Thomas W. Harrison.
Charles C. Carlin.
C. Bascom Slemp.
Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.
William L. La Follette.
C. C. Dill.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Harry C. Woodyard.
Edward Cooper.
Adam B. Littlepage.

WISCONSIN.
John J. Esch.
Edward E. Browne.
David G. Classon.
James A. Frear.
Irvine L. Lenroot.

WYOMING.
Frank W. Mondell.

The CLERK. Four hundred and twenty-eight Members have answered "present," a quorum.

The Clerk has prepared a statement of the changes in the membership caused by death since the last regular election. Without objection, it will be printed in the RECORD:

The statement is as follows:

District.	Name.	Date of vacancy.	Name of successor.
Eighth Georgia.....	Samuel J. Tribble...	Dec. 8, 1916	Charles H. Branl.
Fifteenth New York...	Michael F. Conry...	Mar. 2, 1917	
Fifth South Carolina...	David E. Finley.....	Jan. 26, 1917	William F. Stevenson.
First New Hampshire..	Cyrus A. Sulloway..	Mar. 11, 1917	

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The CLERK. The next business in order is the election of a Speaker. Nominations for Speaker are in order.

Mr. SCHALL. We are met to-day efficiently and harmoniously to organize the House and quickly to put it into condition to transact the public business. The issue of the organization of this House is the issue of the Nation. It is not the tariff; it is not whether any one party, any one man, or any one group of men shall fail or succeed. The question is whether the Nation, involved in an international crisis, shall show to the world a solid front. [Applause.] Full cooperation between the President and Congress should be a national benefit, impossible with one branch Republican and one branch Democratic. [Applause.] A State divided against itself would stand in time of peace, but to-day such a condition might hold a serious menace. To-day our vision should project beyond party cleavage. The responsibility weighing down our President should inspire the utmost cooperation, even to the extent of foregoing party advantage, that to-day's action may square with the public good. [Applause.]

The extraordinary peril to-day renders partisanship dangerous, for it would be interpreted as showing a divided spirit. To-day there should be just one party, and that is the American party. [Applause.] We can settle our domestic differences later. Standing at the crossway of party and Nation, as an independent Progressive Republican I have no hesitancy as to which way is right. The responsibility of my vote has weighed heavily upon my soul. I have reviewed and rereviewed the situation from every possible angle, and I have again and again been forced to the same conclusion. I have asked God to guide me, that in my vote I might not be false to any man, much less betray a trust confided in me.

I am not unmindful of the sterling, deserving, patriotic character of the able, hard-working, faithful Republican candidate, and were our country not facing an international crisis, with a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate, I should with full party pride cast my vote for the Republican candidate. My

father was a Republican and voted for and fought under Abraham Lincoln. I have always been a Republican and still am a Lincoln Republican, and I believe that the spirit of that greatest American is here with us to-day, guiding the destiny of our Nation, upholding the hands of our President in this hour of trial.

I realize that my action to-day will be used to attempt my political death, for out of 43,000 votes in my district over 32,000 are Republican. But I am ready at any time to give of myself whatever my country can use. With my sightless eyes I would be of little service on the field of battle, but in the position I hold I can to-day, with the light that God gives me, vote right and let the consequences to me be what they may. [Applause.] The responsibility of Congress, I believe, should be with the President. Should the Republican Party succeed in organizing the House, evenly divided as it is, with a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President, it could accrue no possible advantage, and would only furnish an excuse for Democratic failures. The party that have controlled our Nation during the development of the present crisis should reap the harvest of the seeds they have sown.

From all over the country, by wire, by letter, by petition, by newspaper, by voice, have come the word, whatever it may mean, "Stand by the President." [Applause.] The legislature of my State, with only one dissenting vote, passed resolutions to that effect. Labor, professional, business, civic, farmers, and church organizations and individuals all urge the upholding of the President. Leading Republicans from all over the country, among them no less than the illustrious ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Ellhu Root and Charles E. Hughes, pledge their word to stand by the President in this international crisis. Newspapers from coast to coast are editorially calling upon the men intrusted with the Nation's heritage to stand by the President. I know of no better way, at the outset of this Congress, to assist the President in standing erect under his heavy burden than to help him retain the organization of the House, and I shall therefore cast my vote for that progressive Democrat, CHAMP CLARK [applause], one of the most able and one of the squarest men who has ever graced the Speaker's chair. [Applause.] In so doing it is my patriotic hope that not to-morrow nor the next day, but to-day, after the first roll call, the trained lightning may flash the message of our unity, a warning to all the world that, despite internal differences, when external danger threatens, from North to South, from East to West, Americans stand for America. [Applause.]

The CLERK. Did the gentleman from Minnesota intend to place Mr. CLARK of Missouri in nomination for Speaker?

Mr. SCHALL. It was not my intention. I merely wished to state the reasons and motive for my vote; but I deem it an unusual honor. I gladly place him in nomination for Speaker.

The CLERK. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, has been placed in nomination for Speaker of the House.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Clerk, the Republican party has never failed in its duty during its entire history. [Applause.] I appear here to-day by reason of the position I hold, granted to me by the Republican Party, and, in accordance with the instructions of the meeting of Republican members elect held on Saturday last, I nominate as candidate for Speaker the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois. [Applause.]

The Republican Party needs to make no apology for its action in this House to-day. We, ourselves, shall act as we believe to be right, as we always have, and leave the question with the people as to whether we act rightfully or wrongfully. [Applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Clerk, I rise to second the nomination of JAMES R. MANN for Speaker. [Applause.] Mr. Clerk, I had no intention of speaking upon the matter of the nominations. I merely expected to vote for the Republican nominee, but as a Republican I can not permit the statement just made by the gentleman from Minnesota and the inferences to be drawn therefrom to go unchallenged. [Applause.]

The position that the gentleman takes is that in this crisis patriotism demands that the organization of this House be turned over to the Democrats. Mr. Clerk, as a Republican I can not admit that Republicans are less patriotic than are Democrats [applause], and if the gentlemen upon the Democratic side of the aisle to-day would practice the principles that they now applaud and avoid partisanship patriotism demands that they submit to a Republican organization of this House, and I wish to state why this should be done. There ought not to be any partisanship in the consideration of the great matters that will come before this special session of Congress. There will be no partisanship on the Republican side of the House, irrespective of what the Democrats may do. But, gentlemen, what we need

in this hour is a united country. [Applause.] What we need in this hour is the wisdom, the advice, and the assistance of every American, regardless of what his politics may be. [Applause.] Is there one of you upon that side of the aisle that will not admit privately that if Republicans were consulted as well as Democrats upon these great questions, that if the country could understand that while we have a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate there was a Republican House acting unitedly upon these great questions, we would have a united country behind us much more effectively than with a partisan Democratic administration? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Clerk, this is no time for any man to criticize the President of the United States; but I do beg leave to say that it would be better for the country to-day if the President was compelled under the organization of this House to consult Republicans as well as Democrats upon legislation in this crisis. [Applause.] He would be thus compelled if the Republicans organized the House, while to-day, unfortunately, the situation is that no Republican in the Senate or in the House has been, so far as I can ascertain, consulted upon the greatest questions that this country has been confronted with for more than half a century; questions as to which there ought not to be the slightest partisanship.

In conclusion, you gentlemen upon that side of the House will probably organize to-day. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And we upon this side will have performed our duty, our patriotic duty, because we believe we can be trusted as well as you upon nonpartisan questions. But if you organize, notwithstanding any partisanship that may be displayed by you, I say now that in the days to come there will be no partisanship on the Republican side upon these matters. [Applause.]

The CLERK. Are there any further nominations? If not, the Clerk will call the roll. The Chair will appoint as tellers to count the vote the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. TAGUE, the gentleman from California, Mr. LEA, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. MILLER, and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. BROWNING, who will please take their places at the desk. The Clerk will call the roll and Members will designate whom they desire to elect as Speaker.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote viva voce for Speaker. The following is the vote in detail:

FOR MR. CHAMP CLARK—217.

Adamson	Doughton	Kelly, Pa.	Russell
Alexander	Drane	Kettner	Sabath
Almon	Dupré	Key, Ohio	Sanders, La.
Ashbrook	Eagan	Kincheloe	Saunders, Va.
Aswell	Eagle	Kitchin	Schall
Ayres	Estopinal	Larson	Seully
Bankhead	Evans	Lazaro	Sears
Barkley	Ferris	Lea, Cal.	Shackelford
Barnhart	Fields	Lee, Ga.	Shallenberger
Bathrick	Fisher	Lesher	Sherley
Bell	Fitzgerald	Lever	Sherwood
Black	Flood	Linthicum	Shouse
Blackmon	Flynn	Littlepage	Sims
Blanton	Foster	Lobeck	Sisson
Booher	Gallagher	London	Slayden
Borland	Gallivan	Loneragan	Small
Brand	Gandy	Lunn	Smith, N. Y.
Brodbeck	Gard	McAndrews	Snook
Bruckner	Garner	McClintic	Stogall
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	McKeown	Stedman
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	McLemore	Steele
Burnett	Glass	Maher	Stephens, Miss.
Byrnes, S. C.	Godwin, N. C.	Mansfield	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrnes, Tenn.	Godwin, Ark.	Martin, Ill.	Sterling, Pa.
Caldwell	Gordon	Martin, La.	Stevenson
Campbell, Pa.	Gray, Ala.	Mays	Sullivan
Candler, Miss.	Gregg	Montague	Sumners
Cantrill	Griffin	Moon	Tague
Caraway	Hamill	Neely	Talbott
Carew	Hamlin	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Carlin	Hardy	Oldfield	Taylor, Colo.
Carter, Okla.	Harrison, Miss.	Oliver, Ala.	Thomas
Church	Harrison, Va.	Oliver, N. Y.	Thompson
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Olney	Tillman
Claypool	Hayden	O'Shaunessy	Van Dyke
Coady	Heflin	Overmyer	Yenable
Collier	Helm	Overstreet	Vinson
Connally, Tex.	Helvering	Padgett	Walker
Connelly, Kans.	Hensley	Park	Walton
Cox	Hilliard	Phelan	Watkins
Crisp	Holland	Polk	Watson, Va.
Crosser	Hood	Pou	Weaver
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Price	Webb
Decker	Howard	Quin	Welling
Dent	Huddleston	Ragsdale	Welty
Denton	Hulbert	Rainey	Whaley
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Raker	White, Ohio
Dickinson	Humphreys	Randall	Wilson, La.
Dies	Igoe	Rayburn	Wilson, Tex.
Dill	Jacoway	Riordan	Wingo
Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Robinson	Wise
Dominick	Jones, Tex.	Romjue	Young, Tex.
Doelling	Jones, Va.	Rouse	
Doolittle	Keating	Ruby	
Doremus	Keohoe	Rucker	

FOR MR. JAMES R. MANN—205.

Anderson	Foss	Lenroot	Sanders, Ind.
Anthony	Francis	Little	Sanders, N. Y.
Austin	Frear	Longworth	Sanford
Bacharach	Freeman	Lundeen	Scott, Iowa
Bacon	French	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Bland	Fuller, Ill.	McCormick	Scott, Pa.
Bowers	Garland	McCulloch	Sells
Britten	Gillett	McFadden	Siegel
Browne	Glynn	McKenzie	Sinnott
Browning	Good	McKinley	Slemp
Butler	Goodall	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sloan
Campbell, Kans.	Gould	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, Idaho
Cannon	Graham, Ill.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Carter, Mass.	Graham, Pa.	Magee	Snell
Cary	Green, Iowa	Mapes	Snyder
Chandler, N. Y.	Greene, Mass.	Mason	Stafford
Chandler, Okla.	Greene, Vt.	Meeker	Steenerson
Clark, Pa.	Griest	Miller, Minn.	Sterling, Ill.
Classon	Hadley	Miller, Wash.	Stiness
Comstock	Hamilton, Mich.	Mondell	Strong
Cooper, Ohio	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moore, Pa.	Sweet
Cooper, W. Va.	Haugen	Moore, Ind.	Swift
Cooper, Wis.	Hawley	Morgan	Switzer
Copley	Hayes	Morin	Temple
Costello	Heaton	Mott	Templeton
Crago	Heintz	Mudd	Tilson
Cramton	Hersey	Nelson	Timberlake
Currie, Mich.	Hicks	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Curry, Cal.	Hill	Nolan	Towner
Dale, Vt.	Hollingsworth	Norton	Treadway
Darrow	Hull, Iowa	Osborne	Vare
Davidson	Husted	Paige	Vestal
Davis	Hutchinson	Parker, N. J.	Voigt
Dempsey	Ireland	Parker, N. Y.	Volstead
Denison	Johnson, S. Dak.	Peters	Waldow
Dillon	Johnson, Wash.	Platt	Walsh
Dowell	Juul	Porter	Ward
Drukker	Kahn	Powers	Wason
Dunn	Keams	Pratt	Watson, Pa.
Dyer	Kelley, Mich.	Purnell	Wheeler
Edmonds	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramsey	White, Me.
Ellsworth	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramseyer	Williams
Elston	Kless, Pa.	Rankin	Wilson, Ill.
Emerson	King	Reavis	Winslow
Esch	Kinkaid	Reed	Wood, Ind.
Fairchild, B. L.	Knutson	Robbins	Woods, Iowa
Fairchild, G. W.	Kraus	Roberts	Woodyard
Fairfield	Kreider	Rodenberg	Young, N. Dak.
Farr	La Follette	Rogers	Zihlman
Fess	La Guardia	Rose	
Focht	Langley	Rowe	
Fordney	Lehbach	Rowland	

FOR MR. FREDERICK H. GILLETT—2.

Dallinger Gray, N. J.

FOR MR. IRVINE L. LENROOT—2.

Fuller, Mass. Gardner

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Haskell James

At the conclusion of the roll,

The CLERK said: The result of the ballot as agreed to by the tellers is as follows: Mr. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, received 217 votes; Mr. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, received 205 votes; Mr. FREDERICK H. GILLETT, of Massachusetts, received 2 votes; Mr. IRVINE L. LENROOT, of Wisconsin, received 2 votes; answering "present" 2. Total number of votes cast, 428. Mr. CLARK having received 217 votes, a majority of all the votes cast, and a quorum being present and voting, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress. [Applause.] The Clerk appoints as a committee to notify Mr. CLARK of his election and to escort him to the chair Mr. MANN of Illinois, Mr. RIORDAN of New York, and Mr. SHOUSE of Kansas.

The committee appointed to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair having returned with him,

Mr. MANN said: Members of the House of Representatives, I present to you your chosen Speaker, the genial, able, impartial, patriotic statesman of Missouri and the Nation, Hon. CHAMP CLARK. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER elect, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I am profoundly grateful to the House for my fourth election to the Speakership. Also to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, my close personal friend, Brother MANN, for the cordial, generous, and splendid manner in which he introduced me. [Applause.]

The delicate situation in which we find ourselves justifies a few words more. I fully appreciate the fact that it will be exceedingly difficult to discharge the duties of the Speakership in this House. It will be almost impossible to do so without the hearty cooperation of the Members without regard to party affiliations. I will use my utmost endeavor to be absolutely fair, and I invoke the aid of all the Members in doing so.

It is absolutely unnecessary and superfluous to lecture the membership on patriotism. We are all patriots, as are the peo-

ple who elected us. We are all Americans, whether natives or foreign born, as our constituents. On many questions we are "distinct as the billows, yet we are one as the sea," when the honor and safety of the Republic are involved. [Applause.] Politics finds no place in this House when the general welfare and the common defense of the Nation are at stake. Let all the ends we aim at be our country's, and in the accomplishment of these ends may the God of our fathers be with us and guide us in the way which will redound to the honor and perpetuity of the greatest Republic that ever existed in all the flood of time. [Applause.]

I am now ready to take the oath of office and will ask that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. TALBOTT] administer it. The oath of office was administered by Mr. TALBOTT.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now call the Members by States, and they will assemble in front of the Speaker's desk and take the oath of office.

The Members presented themselves as their States were called and took the oath of office provided by law.

Mr. GRIEST and Mr. BUTLER affirmed.

ELECTION OF CLERK AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the following resolution, which I ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 1.

Resolved, That Hon. South Trimble, of the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Robert B. Gordon, of the State of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Joseph J. Sinnott, of the State of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Dunbar, of the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Henry N. Couden, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Are there any other nominations?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for the resolution just reported, I offer the following and ask the Clerk to report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: I move to amend the resolution by striking out—

"That South Trimble, of the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives"—

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That William Tyler Page, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;"

And by striking out—

"That Robert B. Gordon, of the State of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives"—

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That Joseph J. Sinnott, of the State of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives"—

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That Bert W. Kennedy, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;"

And by striking out—

"That William M. Dunbar, of the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives"—

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That Lawrence Lyons, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on that amendment I demand a division of the question, so as to cover each of the officers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands a division of the question, and the vote will be taken first upon that part of the amendment which substitutes the name of Tyler Page for that of South Trimble as Clerk of the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask if it would not be possible to have an agreement whereby Members might vote for the nominees of the respective parties?

Mr. MANN. I am quite willing to have that done.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. As it is, the vote will be either yea or nay upon the amendment, whereas, if we can have an arrangement by which we can simply vote for the individual, giving the respective names, that will settle the matter in one roll call.

Mr. MANN. That is satisfactory.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in taking the vote on the Clerk of the House—

Mr. MANN. Make it on all of them.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. On all of them, if we have a separate vote on each—that we shall vote the names of those for whom we desire to vote for the respective officers.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman asking for a vote upon all five of these officers at once?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No.

The SPEAKER. Then, the understanding is that upon the vote on the Clerkship the Member in casting his vote shall vote for either Mr. Page or Mr. Trimble?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman from Illinois could agree, and if we could do it by unanimous consent, one roll call would settle the entire matter.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no. The reason for offering the amendment in the form in which it is for the purpose of having a separate vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, what was done with the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] that in voting upon these different officers, where there is a contest, we shall vote for the name of our respective candidates?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the vote shall be for either South Trimble or Tyler Page, by name.

Mr. MANN. I want it to apply to all the offices except that of Chaplain.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is my request, that it shall apply to all except the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The request of the gentleman from Tennessee is for unanimous consent to vote for the names of the men who are candidates instead of going through the motion of voting for the substitute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will call the roll on the Clerkship and the vote will be for South Trimble or William Tyler Page.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The question was taken; and there were—voting for South Trimble 217, for William Tyler Page 213, as follows:

FOR MR. TRIMBLE—217.

Adamson	Doughton	Kelly, Pa.	Rucker
Alexander	Drane	Kettner	Russell
Almon	Dupré	Key, Ohio	Sabath
Ashbrook	Eagan	Kincheloe	Sanders, La.
Aswell	Eagle	Kitchin	Saunders, Va.
Ayres	Estopinal	Larsen	Scully
Bankhead	Evans	Lazaro	Sears
Barkley	Ferris	Lea, Cal.	Shackleford
Barnhart	Fields	Lee, Ga.	Shallenberger
Bathrick	Fisher	Lasher	Sherwood
Bell	Fitzgerald	Lever	Shouse
Black	Flood	Linthicum	Sims
Blackmon	Flynn	Littlepage	Sisson
Blanton	Foster	Lobeck	Slayden
Booher	Callagher	London	Small
Borland	Gallivan	Loneragan	Smith, N. Y.
Brand	Gandy	Lunn	Snook
Brodbeck	Gard	McAndrews	Steagall
Bruckner	Garner	McClintic	Stedman
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	McKeown	Steele
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	McLemore	Stephens, Miss.
Burnett	Glass	Maher	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrnes, S. C.	Godwin, N. C.	Mansfield	Sterling, Pa.
Byrns, Tenn.	Goodwin, Ark.	Martin, Ill.	Stevenson
Caldwell	Gordon	Martin, La.	Sullivan
Campbell, Pa.	Gray, Ala.	Martin	Summers
Candler, Miss.	Gregg	Montague	Tague
Cantrill	Griffin	Moon	Talbott
Caraway	Hamill	Neely	Taylor, Ark.
Carew	Harlin	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Colo.
Carlin	Hardy	Oldfield	Thomas
Carter, Okla.	Harrison, Miss.	Oliver, Ala.	Thompson
Church	Harrison, Va.	Oliver, N. Y.	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Oney	Tan Dyke
Claypool	Hayden	O'Shaunessy	Venable
Coady	Heflin	Overmyer	Vinson
Collier	Helin	Overstreet	Walker
Connally, Tex.	Helvering	Padgett	Walton
Cornelly, Kans.	Hemley	Park	Watkins
Cox	Hilliard	Phelan	Watson, Va.
Crisp	Holland	Polk	Weaver
Crosser	Hood	Pou	Webb
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Price	Welling
Decker	Howard	Quin	Welty
Dent	Huddleston	Ragsdale	Whaley
Denton	Hulbert	Rainey	White, Ohio
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Raker	Wilson, La.
Dickinson	Humphreys	Randall	Wilson, Tex.
Dies	Igoe	Rayburn	Wingo
Dill	Jacoway	Riordan	Wise
Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Robinson	Young, Tex.
Dominick	Jones, Tex.	Romjue	The Speaker
Dooling	Jones, Va.	Rouse	
Doolittle	Keating	Rubey	
Doremus	Keboe		

FOR MR. PAGE—213.

Anderson	Francis	Langley	Rowland
Anthony	Frear	Lehbach	Sanders, Ind.
Austin	Freeman	Lenroot	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	French	Little	Sanford
Bacon	Fuller, Ill.	Longworth	Schall
Bland	Fuller, Mass.	Lundeen	Scott, Iowa
Bowers	Gardner	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Britten	Garland	McCormick	Scott, Pa.
Browne	Gillett	McCulloch	Sells
Browning	Glynn	McFadden	Siegel
Butler	Good	McKenzie	Sinnott
Campbell, Kans.	Goodall	McKinley	Slemp
Cannon	Gouid	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sloan
Carter, Mass.	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, Idaho
Cary	Graham, Pa.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, N. Y.	Gray, N. J.	Magee	Snell
Chandler, Okla.	Green, Iowa	Mann	Snyder
Clark, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Mapes	Stafford
Classon	Greene, Vt.	Mason	Steenson
Comstock	Griest	Meeker	Sterling, Ill.
Cooper, Ohio	Hadley	Miller, Minn.	Stinss
Cooper, W. Va.	Hamilton, Mich.	Miller, Wash.	Strong
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mondell	Sweet
Copley	Haskell	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Costello	Haugen	Moore, Ind.	Switzer
Crago	Hawley	Morgan	Temple
Cramton	Hayes	Mortin	Templeton
Currie, Mich.	Heaton	Mott	Tilson
Curry, Cal.	Heintz	Mudd	Timberlake
Dale, Vt.	Hersey	Nelson	Tinkham
Dallinger	Hicks	Nichols, Mich.	Towner
Darrow	Hill	Nolan	Treadway
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Nocton	Vare
Davis	Hull, Iowa	Osborne	Vestal
Dempsey	Husted	Paige	Volgt
Denison	Hutchinson	Parker, N. J.	Volstead
Dillon	Ireland	Parker, N. Y.	Waldow
Dowell	James	Peters	Walsh
Drukker	Johnson, S. Dak.	Platt	Ward
Dunn	Johnson, Wash.	Porter	Wason
Dyer	Kahn	Powers	Watson, Pa.
Edmonds	Kearns	Pratt	Wheeler
Ellsworth	Kelley, Mich.	Purnell	White, Me.
Elston	Kelley, Iowa	Ramsey	Williams
Emerson	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramseyer	Wilson, Ill.
Esch	Kiess, Pa.	Rankin	Winslow
Fairchild, B. L.	King	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Fairchild, G. W.	Kinkaid	Reed	Woods, Iowa
Fairfield	Knutson	Robbins	Woodyard
Farr	Kraus	Roberts	Young, N. Dak.
Fess	Kreider	Rodenberg	Zihlman
Focht	La Follette	Rogers	
Fordney	La Guardia	Rose	
Foss		Rowe	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name. The name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was called, and he voted for South Trimble.

The SPEAKER. On this vote South Trimble received 217 votes, William Tyler Page 213, and South Trimble is elected Clerk for the next two years. [Applause.]

ELECTION OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The SPEAKER. The next vote will be taken on the Sergeant at Arms. The nominees are Robert C. Gordon, by the Democrats, and Joseph B. Rodgers, by the Republicans, and when the roll is called the Members will vote.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] if it would be agreeable to make an arrangement whereby we might vote on the three remaining officials at the same time?

Mr. MANN. I am sorry to say I can not do that.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called; and there were voting—for Mr. Gordon 218, for Mr. Rodgers 202, as follows:

FOR MR. GORDON—218.

Adamson	Caraway	Drane	Hamlin
Alexander	Carew	Dupré	Hardy
Almon	Carlin	Eagan	Harrison, Miss.
Ashbrook	Carter, Okla.	Eagle	Harrison, Va.
Aswell	Church	Estopinal	Hastings
Ayres	Clark, Fla.	Ferris	Hayden
Bankhead	Claypool	Fields	Heflin
Barkley	Coady	Fisher	Helin
Barnhart	Collier	Fitzgerald	Helvering
Bathrick	Connally, Tex.	Flood	Hensley
Bell	Connolly, Kans.	Flynn	Hilliard
Black	Cox	Foster	Holland
Blackmon	Crisp	Gallagher	Hood
Blanton	Crosser	Gallivan	Houston
Booher	Dale, N. Y.	Gandy	Howard
Borland	Decker	Gard	Huddleston
Brand	Dent	Garner	Hulbert
Brodbeck	Denton	Garrett, Tenn.	Hull, Tenn.
Bruckner	Dewalt	Garrett, Tex.	Humphreys
Brumbaugh	Dickinson	Glass	Igoe
Buchanan	Dies	Godwin, N. C.	Jacoway
Burnett	Dill	Goodwin, Ark.	Johnson, Ky.
Byrnes, S. C.	Dixon	Gordon	Jones, Tex.
Byrns, Tenn.	Dominick	Gray, Ala.	Jones, Va.
Caldwell	Dooling	Gregg	Keating
Campbell, Pa.	Doolittle	Griffin	Keboe
Candler, Miss.	Doremus	Hamill	Kelly, Pa.
Cantrill	Doughton		Kettner

Key, Ohio	Nicholls, S. C.	Sabath	Talbott
Kincheloe	Oldfield	Sanders, La.	Taylor, Ark.
Kitchin	Oliver, Ala.	Saunders, Va.	Taylor, Colo.
Larsen	Oliver, N. Y.	Schall	Thomas
Lazaro	Olney	Scully	Thompson
Lea, Cal.	O'Shaunessy	Sears	Tillman
Lee, Ga.	Overmyer	Shackleford	Van Dyke
Leshner	Overstreet	Shallenberger	Venable
Lever	Padgett	Sherley	Vinson
Linthicum	Park	Sherwood	Walker
Littlepage	Phelan	Shouse	Walton
Lobeck	Polk	Sims	Watkins
London	Pou	Sisson	Watson, Va.
Loneragan	Price	Slayden	Weaver
Lunn	Quin	Small	Webb
McAndrews	Ragsdale	Smith, N. Y.	Welling
McClintic	Rainey	Snook	Welty
McKeown	Raker	Steele	Whaley
McLemore	Randall	Stedman	White, Ohio
Maher	Rayburn	Steele	Wilson, La.
Mansfield	Riordan	Stephens, Miss.	Wilson, Tex.
Martin, Ill.	Robinson	Stephens, Nebr.	Wingo
Martin, La.	Romjue	Sterling, Pa.	Wise
Mays	Rouse	Stevenson	Young, Tex.
Montague	Rubey	Sullivan	The Speaker
Moon	Rucker	Summers	
Neely	Russell	Tague	

FOR MR. RODGERS—212.

Anderson	Francis	Langley	Rowland
Anthony	Frear	Lehlbach	Sanders, Ind.
Austin	Freeman	Lenroot	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	French	Little	Sanford
Bland	Fuller, Ill.	Longworth	Scott, Iowa
Bowers	Fuller, Mass.	Lundeen	Scott, Mich.
Britten	Gardner	McArthur	Scott, Pa.
Browne	Garland	McCormick	Sells
Browning	Gillett	McFadden	Siegel
Butler	Glynn	McKenzie	Sinnott
Campbell, Kans.	Good	McKinley	Slomp
Cannon	Goodall	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sloan
Carter, Mass.	Gould	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, Idaho
Cary	Graham, Ill.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, N. Y.	Graham, Pa.	Magee	Snell
Clark, Pa.	Gray, N. J.	Mann	Snyder
Classon	Green, Iowa	Mapes	Stafford
Comstock	Greene, Mass.	Mason	Steenerson
Cooper, Ohio	Greene, Vt.	Miller, Minn.	Sterling, Ill.
Cooper, W. Va.	Griest	Miller, Wash.	Stiness
Copley	Hadley	Mondell	Strong
Costello	Hamilton, Mich.	Moore, Pa.	Sweet
Crago	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moore, Ind.	Swift
Cramton	Haskell	Morgan	Switzer
Currie, Mich.	Haugen	Morin	Temple
Curry, Cal.	Hawley	Mott	Templeton
Dale, Vt.	Hayes	Mudd	Tilson
Dallinger	Heaton	Nelson	Timberlake
Darrow	Helntz	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Davidson	Hicks	Nolan	Townner
Davis	Hill	Norton	Treadway
Dempsey	Hollingsworth	Oshorne	Vare
Denison	Hull, Iowa	Paige	Vestal
Dillon	Husted	Parker, N. J.	Voigt
Dowell	Hutchinson	Parker, N. Y.	Volstead
Drukker	Ireland	Peters	Waldow
Dunn	Johnson, S. Dak.	Platt	Ward
Dyer	Johnson, Wash.	Powers	Watson
Edmonds	Juul	Pratt	Watson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Kahn	Purnell	Wheeler
Elston	Kelley, Mich.	Ramsey	White, Me.
Emerson	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramseyer	Williams
Esch	Kennedy, R. I.	Rankin	Wilson, Ill.
Fairchild, B. L.	Kless, Pa.	Reavis	Winslow
Fairchild, G. W.	King	Reed	Wood, Ind.
Farr	Kinkaid	Robbins	Woods, Iowa
Fess	Knutson	Roberts	Woodward
Focht	Kraus	Rodenberg	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Kreider	Rogers	Zihlman
Foss	La Follette	Rowe	
	La Guardia		

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name. The name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was called, and he voted for Mr. Gordon.

The SPEAKER. On this vote Mr. Gordon has 219 votes, Mr. Rodgers 201, and Mr. Gordon is therefore Sergeant at Arms elect. [Applause.]

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

The SPEAKER. The next vote is on the Doorkeeper, Joseph J. Sinnott being the Democratic nominee and Bert W. Kennedy the Republican. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called; and there were voting—for Mr. Sinnott 216, for Mr. Kennedy 211, as follows:

FOR MR. SINNOTT—216.

Adamson	Booher	Caraway	Dale, N. Y.
Alexander	Borland	Carew	Decker
Almon	Brand	Carlin	Dent
Ashbrook	Brodbeck	Carter, Okla.	Denton
Aswell	Bruckner	Church	Dewalt
Ayres	Brumbaugh	Clark, Fla.	Dickinson
Bankhead	Buchanan	Claypool	Dies
Barkley	Burnett	Coady	Dill
Barnhart	Byrnes, S. C.	Collier	Dixon
Bathrick	Byrns, Tenn.	Connally, Tex.	Dominick
Bell	Caldwell	Connolly, Kans.	Dooling
Black	Campbell, Pa.	Cox	Doolittle
Blackmon	Candler, Miss.	Crisp	Doremus
Blanton	Cantrell	Crosser	Doughton

Drane	Hood	Moon	Sisson
Dupré	Houston	Neely	Slayden
Eagan	Howard	Nicholls, S. C.	Small
Eagle	Huddleston	Oldfield	Smith, N. Y.
Estopinal	Hulbert	Oliver, Ala.	Snook
Evans	Hull, Tenn.	Oliver, N. Y.	Steele
Ferris	Humphreys	Olney	Stedman
Fields	Igoe	O'Shaunessy	Steele
Fisher	Jacoway	Overmyer	Stephens, Miss.
Fitzgerald	Johnson, Ky.	Overstreet	Stephens, Nebr.
Flood	Jones, Tex.	Padgett	Sterling, Pa.
Flynn	Jones, Va.	Park	Stevenson
Foster	Keating	Phelan	Sullivan
Gallagher	Kehoc	Polk	Summers
Gallivan	Kelly, Pa.	Pou	Tague
Gandy	Kettner	Price	Talbott
Gard	Key, Ohio	Quin	Taylor, Ark.
Garner	Kincheloc	Ragsdale	Taylor, Colo.
Garrett, Tenn.	Kitchin	Rainey	Thomas
Garrett, Tex.	Larsen	Raker	Thompson
Glass	Lazaro	Randall	Tillman
Godwin, N. C.	Lea, Cal.	Rayburn	Van Dyke
Goodwin, Ark.	Lee, Ga.	Riordan	Venable
Gordon	Leshner	Robinson	Vinson
Gray, Ala.	Lever	Romjue	Walker
Gregg	Linthicum	Rouse	Walton
Griffin	Littlepage	Rubey	Watkins
Hamill	Lobeck	Rucker	Watson, Va.
Hamilin	London	Russell	Weaver
Hardy	Loneragan	Sabath	Webb
Harrison, Miss.	Lunn	Sanders, La.	Welling
Harrison, Va.	McAndrews	Saunders, Va.	Welty
Hastings	McClintic	Scully	Whaley
Hayden	McKeown	Sears	White, Ohio
Hefflin	McLemore	Shackleford	Wilson, La.
Helm	Maher	Shallenberger	Wilson, Tex.
Helvering	Mansfield	Sherley	Wingo
Hensley	Martin, Ill.	Sherwood	Wise
Hilliard	Mays	Shouse	Young, Tex.
Holland	Montague	Sims	The Speaker

FOR MR. KENNEDY—211.

Anderson	Frear	Langley	Rowe
Austin	Freeman	Lehlbach	Rowland
Bacharach	French	Lenroot	Sanders, Ind.
Bacon	Fuller, Ill.	Little	Sanders, N. Y.
Bland	Fuller, Mass.	Longworth	Sanford
Bowers	Gardner	Lundeen	Schall
Britten	Garland	McArthur	Scott, Iowa
Browne	Gillett	McCormick	Scott, Mich.
Browning	Glynn	McCulloch	Scott, Pa.
Campbell, Kans.	Good	McFadden	Sells
Carter, Mass.	Goodall	McKenzie	Siegel
Cary	Gould	McKinley	Sinnott
Chandler, N. Y.	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Slomp
Chandler, Okla.	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sloan
Clark, Pa.	Gray, N. J.	Madden	Smith, Idaho
Classon	Green, Iowa	Magee	Smith, Mich.
Comstock	Greene, Mass.	Mann	Snell
Cooper, Ohio	Greene, Vt.	Mapes	Snyder
Cooper, W. Va.	Griest	Martin, La.	Stafford
Cooper, Wis.	Hadley	Mason	Steenerson
Copley	Hamilton, Mich.	Miller, Minn.	Sterling, Ill.
Crago	Hamilton, N. Y.	Miller, Wash.	Stiness
Cramton	Haskell	Mondell	Strong
Currie, Mich.	Haugen	Moore, Pa.	Sweet
Curry, Cal.	Hawley	Moore, Ind.	Swift
Dale, Vt.	Hayes	Morgan	Switzer
Dallinger	Heaton	Morin	Temple
Darrow	Helntz	Mott	Templeton
Davidson	Hersey	Mudd	Tilson
Davis	Hicks	Nelson	Timberlake
Dempsey	Hill	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Denison	Hollingsworth	Nolan	Towner
Dillon	Hull, Iowa	Norton	Treadway
Dowell	Husted	Oshorne	Vare
Drukker	Hutchinson	Paige	Vestal
Dunn	Ireland	Parker, N. J.	Voigt
Dyer	James	Parker, N. Y.	Volstead
Edmonds	Johnson, S. Dak.	Peters	Waldow
Ellsworth	Johnson, Wash.	Platt	Walsh
Elston	Juul	Porter	Ward
Emerson	Kahn	Powers	Watson
Esch	Kearns	Pratt	Watson, Pa.
Fairchild, B. L.	Kelley, Mich.	Purnell	Wheeler
Fairchild, G. W.	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramsey	White, Me.
Farr	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramseyer	Williams
Fess	Kless, Pa.	Rankin	Wilson, Ill.
Focht	King	Reavis	Winslow
Fordney	Kinkaid	Reed	Wood, Ind.
Foss	Knutson	Robbins	Woods, Iowa
Francis	Kraus	Roberts	Woodward
	Kreider	Rodenberg	Young, N. Dak.
	La Follette	Rogers	Zihlman
	La Guardia	Rose	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name. The Clerk called the name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri, and he voted for Mr. Sinnott.

The SPEAKER. On this vote Mr. Sinnott has 216 votes and Mr. Kennedy has 211. Mr. Sinnott is elected. [Applause.]

ELECTION OF POSTMASTER.

The SPEAKER. The next vote is on the election of Postmaster of the House, Mr. William M. Dunbar being the Democratic nominee and Mr. Lawrence Lyons the Republican. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called and there were voting for Mr. Dunbar 217, for Mr. Lyons 206, as follows:

FOR MR. DUNBAR—217.

Adamson	Doughton	Kelly, Pa.	Sabath
Alexander	Drane	Kettner	Sanders, La.
Almon	Dupré	Key, Ohio	Saunders, Va.
Ashbrook	Eagan	Kincheloe	Schall
Aswell	Eagle	Kitchin	Scully
Ayres	Estopinal	Larsen	Sears
Bankhead	Evans	Lazaro	Shackleford
Barkley	Ferris	Lea, Cal.	Shallenberger
Barnhart	Fields	Leshner	Sherley
Bathrick	Fisher	Lever	Sherwood
Bell	Fitzgerald	Linthicum	Shouse
Black	Flood	Littlepage	Sims
Blackmon	Flynn	Lobeck	Sisson
Blanton	Foster	London	Slayden
Booher	Gallagher	Loneragan	Small
Borland	Gallivan	Lunn	Smith, N. Y.
Brand	Gandy	McAndrews	Snook
Brodbeck	Gard	McClintic	Steagall
Bruckner	Garner	McKeown	Stedman
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	McLemore	Steele
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	Maher	Stephens, Miss.
Burnett	Glass	Mansfield	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrnes, S. C.	Godwin, N. C.	Martin, Ill.	Sterling, Pa.
Byrnes, Tenn.	Goodwin, Ark.	Martin, La.	Stevenson
Caldwell	Gordon	Mays	Sullivan
Campbell, Pa.	Gray, Ala.	Montague	Sunners
Candler, Miss.	Gregg	Moon	Tague
Cantrill	Griffin	Neely	Talbott
Caraway	Hamill	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Carew	Hamlin	Oldfield	Taylor, Colo.
Carlin	Hardy	Oliver, Ala.	Thomas
Carter, Okla.	Harrison, Miss.	Oliver, N. Y.	Thompson
Church	Harrison, Va.	Olney	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	O'Shaunessy	Van Dyke
Claypool	Hayden	Overmyer	Venable
Coady	Heflin	Overstreet	Vinson
Collier	Helm	Padgett	Walker
Connally, Tex.	Helvering	Park	Walton
Connolly, Kans.	Hensley	Phelan	Watkins
Cox	Hilliard	Polk	Watson, Va.
Crisp	Holland	Pou	Weaver
Crosser	Hood	Price	Webb
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Quin	Welling
Decker	Howard	Ragsdale	Welty
Dent	Huddleston	Rainey	Whaley
Denton	Hulbert	Raker	White, Ohio
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Randall	Wilson, La.
Dickinson	Humphreys	Rayburn	Wilson, Tex.
Dies	Igoe	Riordan	Wingo
Dill	Jacoway	Robinson	Wise
Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Romjue	Young, Tex.
Dominick	Jones, Tex.	Rouse	The Speaker
Dooling	Jones, Va.	Rubey	
Doolittle	Keating	Rucker	
Doremus	Kehoe	Russell	

FOR MR. LYONS—206.

Anderson	Francis	La Guardia	Rowland
Austin	Frear	Langley	Sanders, Ind.
Bacharach	Freeman	Lehlbach	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacon	French	Lenroot	Sanford
Bland	Fuller, Ill.	Little	Scott, Iowa
Bowers	Fuller, Mass.	Longworth	Scott, Mich.
Britten	Garner	Lundeen	Scott, Pa.
Browne	Garland	McArthur	Sells
Browning	Gillett	McCormick	Siegel
Butler	Glynn	McCulloch	Sinnott
Campbell, Kans.	Good	McFadden	Slemp
Cannon	Goodall	McKenzie	Sloan
Carter, Mass.	Gould	McKinley	Smith, Idaho
Cary	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, N. Y.	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Snell
Chandler, Okla.	Gray, N. J.	Madden	Snyder
Clark, Pa.	Green, Iowa	Magee	Stafford
Classon	Greene, Mass.	Mann	Steenerson
Comstock	Greene, Vt.	Mapes	Sterling, Ill.
Cooper, Ohio	Griest	Mason	Stiness
Cooper, W. Va.	Hadley	Miller, Minn.	Strong
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton, Mich.	Miller, Wash.	Sweet
Copley	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Costello	Haskell	Moores, Ind.	Switzer
Crago	Haugen	Morgan	Temple
Cramton	Hawley	Morin	Templeton
Currie, Mich.	Hayes	Mott	Tilson
Curry, Cal.	Heaton	Nelson	Timberlake
Dale, Vt.	Heintz	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Dallinger	Hersey	Nolan	Towner
Darrow	Hicks	Norton	Treadway
Davidson	Hill	Osborne	Vare
Davis	Hollingsworth	Paige	Vestal
Dempsey	Hull, Iowa	Parker, N. J.	Volgt
Denison	Husted	Parker, N. Y.	Volstead
Dillon	Hutchinson	Peters	Waldow
Dowell	James	Platt	Walsh
Drukker	Johnson, Wash.	Porter	Ward
Dunn	Juil	Powers	Wason
Dyer	Kahn	Pratt	Watson, Pa.
Edmonds	Kearns	Purnell	Wheeler
Ellsworth	Kelley, Mich.	Ramsey	White, Me.
Elston	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramseyer	Williams
Emerson	Kennedy, R. I.	Rankin	Wilson, Ill.
Esch	Kless, Pa.	Reavis	Winslow
Fairchild, B. L.	King	Reed	Wood, Ind.
Fairfield	Kinkaid	Robbins	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Knutson	Roberts	Woodyard
Fess	Kraus	Rodenberg	Young, N. Dak.
Focht	Kreider	Rogers	Zihlman
Fordney	La Follette	Rose	
Foss		Rowe	

So Mr. Dunbar was elected Postmaster of the House.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make the statement that Mr. LEE of Georgia, and Mr. MEEKER, of Missouri have been present and voting, and both are sick and both have left the Hall, and I ask unanimous consent that a pair may be announced for them for the remainder of the day.

The SPEAKER. There will not be any trouble about that. The Clerk will announce the pairs.

The Clerk announced the following pair:

For the remainder of the day:

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. MEEKER.

The SPEAKER. On this vote Mr. Dunbar has 217 votes, Mr. Lyons 206, and Mr. Dunbar is elected Postmaster. [Applause.]

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

Mr. TALBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House in the last Congress, be elected by acclamation Chaplain of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland moves that the Chaplain of the last House, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., be elected Chaplain by acclamation.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The vote recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] as a substitute for the main resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, while the form in which the matter was presented to the House was that of a resolution to which there was an amendment offered—that is what the Speaker has reference to, is it not?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Still, by unanimous consent, the House voted directly upon the names, and the Speaker announced in each case that the person receiving the majority was elected. I would be glad to have some gentleman on the other side ask unanimous consent that that be considered as disposed of and that these gentlemen be declared elected.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it was contemplated in the request which I made—whether or not it was expressed fully enough to cover the situation I do not now recall—but in order that there may be no question about it I ask unanimous consent that these several gentlemen—

Mr. MANN. That the action taken be considered as the final election in each case.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That they be considered as elected in each case.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the action taken in voting on these gentlemen separately be taken as final, and that they be elected. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. If the gentlemen who have been elected will present themselves, the Chair will administer the oath of office to them.

Messrs. Trimble, Gordon, Sinnott, Dunbar, and Couden appeared at the bar of the House and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

THE RULES.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 3.

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress: *Provided*, That the Committee on Ways and Means shall consist of 23 members, and the Committee on Rules of 12 members: *Provided further*, That any motion or resolution to elect the members or any portion of the members of the standing committees of the House and the joint standing committees shall not be divisible.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can not stand on the floor and keep still.

Mr. POU. If the gentleman desires time I will be glad to yield to him.

Mr. MANN. I am not asking any favors of the gentleman at this time. He must either do something or yield the floor.

Mr. POU. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. MANN. The Speaker was putting the question.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from North Carolina yield for a question?

Mr. POU. I will.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this resolution contains three separate provisions, the most important of which provides for adopting the rules of the Sixty-fourth Congress as

the rules of the Sixty-fifth Congress. I had prepared a number of changes in the rules that I would have liked to have considered, but it would be unwise to consider them at this time because of vital matters which demand instant action. As the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] is the ranking member of the Rules Committee, I would like to have an assurance from him that the Rules Committee will promptly take up changes which may be offered and afford the House an opportunity to vote upon them.

Mr. POU. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that if it is my good fortune to be a member of the Committee on Rules I think I am in a position to assure the gentleman that any proposition to change the rules will receive very earnest and early consideration.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. We had an assurance in the Sixty-third Congress and also in the Sixty-fourth Congress to the same effect. Is it not a fact that the suggestions for amendments of the rules have not been considered?

Mr. POU. I will say to the gentleman from North Dakota that all that has passed into history, and I am not in a position and do not attempt to speak of what has occurred in the past. All I can say is that, so far as I am concerned, so far as the majority of the Rules Committee is concerned, the several propositions for a change, and particularly for liberalizing the rules, will receive early and serious consideration. There is no disposition to put it off, and any gentleman who desires to make any changes in the rules will have a very cordial invitation to appear before the committee and make them.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. POU. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Will that consideration be such as will bring the suggestions before the House for a vote and not bury the suggestions in the Committee on Rules?

Mr. POU. I can not undertake to say what will be the action of the Rules Committee.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. A fair proposition would be to assure us that action will be taken on the suggestions by the committee. I would not be disposed to vote for the motion presented unless that assurance is given, and I feel that since it is given fairly we may accept it without impeachment.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, in reference to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will understand that if the Committee on Rules does not see fit to act affirmatively on any suggestion for a change by any Member, if this resolution is adopted, the House will never have an opportunity to vote in the Sixty-fifth Congress on those questions.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question.

The question was taken, and Mr. LENROOT asked for a division.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 216, nays 206, not voting 11, as follows:

YEAS—216.			
Adamson	Coady	Gandy	Jones, Tex.
Alexander	Collier	Gard	Jones, Va.
Almon	Connally, Tex.	Garner	Keating
Ashbrook	Connolly, Kans.	Garrett, Tenn.	Keoh
Aswell	Cox	Garrett, Tex.	Kelly, Pa.
Ayres	Crisp	Glass	Kettner
Bankhead	Crosser	Godwin, N. C.	Key, Ohio
Barkley	Dale, N. Y.	Goodwin, Ark.	Kincheloe
Barnhart	Decker	Gordon	Kitchin
Bathrick	Dent	Gray, Ala.	Larsen
Bell	Denton	Gregg	Lazaro
Black	Dewalt	Griffin	Lea, Cal.
Blackmon	Dickinson	Hamlin	Leshner
Blanton	Dies	Hardin	Lever
Booher	Dill	Harrison, Miss.	Linthicum
Borland	Dixon	Harrison, Va.	Littlepage
Brand	Dominick	Hastings	Lobeck
Brodbeck	Doelling	Hayden	London
Bruckner	Doollittle	Helm	Loneragan
Brumbaugh	Doremus	Helvering	Lunn
Buchanan	Doughton	Hensley	McAndrews
Burnett	Drane	Hilliard	McClintic
Byrnes, S. C.	Dupré	Holland	McKeown
Byrns, Tenn.	Eagan	Hood	McLemore
Caldwell	Eagle	Houston	Maher
Campbell, Pa.	Estopinal	Howard	Mansfield
Candler, Miss.	Evans	Huddleston	Martin, Ill.
Cantrill	Ferris	Hull, Tenn.	Martin, La.
Caraway	Fields	Humphreys	Mays
Carew	Fisher	Igoe	Montague
Carlin	Fitzgerald	Jacoway	Moons
Carter, Okla.	Flood	Johnson, Ky.	Neely
Church	Flynn	Oliver, Ala.	Nichols, S. C.
Clark, Fla.	Foster		Oldfield
Claypool	Gallagher		

Oliver, N. Y.	Romjue	Small	Van Dyke
Olny	Rouse	Smith, N. Y.	Venable
O'Shaunessy	Rubey	Snook	Vinson
Overmyer	Rucker	Steagall	Walker
Overstreet	Russell	Stedman	Walton
Padgett	Sabath	Steele	Watkins
Park	Sanders, La.	Stephens, Miss.	Watson, Va.
Phelan	Saunders, Va.	Stephens, Nebr.	Weaver
Polk	Schall	Sterling, Pa.	Webb
Pou	Scully	Stevenson	Welling
Price	Sears	Sullivan	Welty
Quin	Shackleford	Summers	Whaley
Ragsdale	Shallenberger	Tague	White, Ohio
Rainey	Sherley	Talbott	Wilson, La.
Raker	Sherwood	Taylor, Ark.	Wilson, Tex.
Randall	Shouse	Taylor, Colo.	Wingo
Rayburn	Sims	Thomas	Wise
Riordan	Sisson	Thompson	Young, Tex.
Robinson	Slayden	Tillman	The Speaker

NAYS—206.

Anderson	Frear	Langley	Rowe
Anthony	Freeman	Lehbach	Sanders, Ind.
Austin	French	Lenroot	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	Fuller, Ill.	Little	Sanford
Bacon	Fuller, Mass.	Longworth	Scott, Iowa
Bland	Gallivan	Lundeen	Scott, Mich.
Bowers	Gardner	McArthur	Scott, Pa.
Britten	Garland	McCormick	Sells
Browne	Glynn	McCulloch	Siegel
Browning	Good	McFadden	Sinnott
Butler	Goodall	McKenzie	Slemp
Campbell, Kans.	Gould	McKinley	Sloan
Cannon	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smith, Idaho
Carter, Mass.	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, Mich.
Cary	Gray, N. J.	Madden	Snell
Chandler, N. Y.	Green, Iowa	Magee	Snyder
Chandler, Okla.	Greene, Mass.	Mann	Stafford
Clark, Pa.	Greene, Vt.	Mapes	Steenerson
Classon	Griest	Mason	Sterling, Ill.
Comstock	Hadley	Miller, Minn.	Stines
Cooper, Ohio.	Hamilton, Mich.	Miller, Wash.	Strong
Cooper, W. Va.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mondell	Sweet
Cooper, Wis.	Haskell	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Copley	Haugen	Moore, Ind.	Switzer
Costello	Hawley	Morgan	Temple
Crago	Hayes	Morin	Templeton
Cramton	Heaton	Mott	Tilson
Currie, Mich.	Heintz	Mudd	Timberlake
Curry, Cal.	Hersey	Nelson	Tinkham
Dale, Vt.	Hill	Nichols, Mich.	Towner
Dallinger	Hollingsworth	Nolan	Treadway
Darrow	Hull, Iowa	Norton	Vare
Davidson	Husted	Osborne	Vestal
Davis	Hutchinson	Paige	Voigt
Dempsey	Ireland	Parker, N. J.	Volstead
Denison	James	Parker, N. Y.	Waldow
Dillon	Johnson, S. Dak.	Peters	Walsh
Dowell	Johnson, Wash.	Platt	Ward
Drukker	Juul	Porter	Wason
Dunn	Kahn	Powers	Watson, Pa.
Dyer	Kearns	Pratt	Wheeler
Edmonds	Kelley, Mich.	Purnell	White, Me.
Ellsworth	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramsay	Williams
Elston	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramsayer	Wilson, Ill.
Emerson	Kiess, Pa.	Rankin	Winslow
Esch	King	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Fairchild, B. L.	Kinkaid	Reed	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Knutsen	Robbins	Woodyard
Fess	Kraus	Roberts	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Kreider	Rodenberg	Zihman
Foss	La Follette	Rogers	
Francis	La Guardia	Rose	

NOT VOTING—11.

Bleakley	Fairfield	Helgesen	Meeker
Capstick	Focht	Hicks	Rowland
Fairchild, G. W.	Gillett	Lee, Ga.	

So the previous question was ordered. The Clerk announced the following pair:

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. MEEKER, on this vote.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the motion technically called a motion to recommit with instructions, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MANN moves to commit the resolution to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker, to be composed of seven members, with instructions to that committee to report back to the House forthwith the following amendment to the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert in lieu of the part stricken out the following:

"That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress shall be the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress until December 15, 1917, unless sooner changed; that said committee be further instructed to consider the subject matter of the rules of the House and make report thereupon to the House prior to December 10, 1917, with its recommendations for the adoption of rules for the Sixty-fifth Congress: *Provided, however*, That it shall be in order at any time on or before April 14, 1917, to move to suspend the rules and pass any bill making the regular annual appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, or deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior years."

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit. Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 215, not voting 10, as follows:

YEAS—208.

Anderson	Foss	La Follette	Kreider
Anthony	Francis	La Guardia	Rose
Austin	Frear	Langley	Rowe
Bacharach	Freeman	Leibach	Sanders, Ind.
Bacon	French	Lenroot	Sanders, N. Y.
Bland	Fuller, Ill.	Little	Sanford
Bowers	Fuller, Mass.	Longworth	Scott, Iowa
Britten	Gallivan	Lundeen	Scott, Mich.
Browne	Gardner	McArthur	Scott, Pa.
Browning	Garland	McCormick	Sells
Butler	Gillett	McCulloch	Siegel
Campbell, Kans.	Glynn	McFadden	Sinnott
Cannon	Good	McKenzie	Slemp
Carter, Mass.	Goodall	McKinley	Sloan
Cary	Gould	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smith, Idaho
Chandler, N. Y.	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, Okla.	Graham, Pa.	Madden	Snell
Clark, Pa.	Gray, N. J.	Magee	Snyder
Classon	Green, Iowa	Mann	Stafford
Comstock	Greene, Mass.	Mapes	Steenerson
Cooper, Ohio	Greene, Vt.	Mason	Sterling, Ill.
Cooper, W. Va.	Griest	Miller, Minn.	Stiness
Cooper, Wis.	Hadley	Miller, Wash.	Strong
Copley	Hamilton, Mich.	Mondell	Sweet
Costello	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Crago	Haskell	Moore, Ind.	Switzer
Cramton	Haugen	Morgan	Temple
Currie, Mich.	Hawley	Morin	Templeton
Curry, Cal.	Hayes	Mudd	Tilson
Dale, Vt.	Heaton	Nelson	Timberlake
Dallinger	Heintz	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Darrow	Hersey	Nolan	Towner
Davidson	Hill	Norton	Treadway
Davis	Hollingsworth	Osborne	Vare
Dempsey	Hull, Iowa	Paige	Vestal
Denison	Husted	Parker, N. J.	Voigt
Dillon	Hutchinson	Parker, N. Y.	Volstead
Dowell	Ireland	Peters	Waldow
Drukker	James	Platt	Walsh
Dunn	Johnson, S. Dak.	Porter	Ward
Dyer	Johnson, Wash.	Powers	Wason
Edmonds	Juul	Pratt	Watson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Kahn	Purnell	Wheeler
Elston	Kearns	Ramsey	White, Me.
Emerson	Kelley, Mich.	Ramseyer	Williams
Esch	Kennedy, Iowa	Rankin	Wilson, Ill.
Fairchild, B. L.	Kennedy, R. I.	Reavis	Winslow
Fairchild, G. W.	Kless, Pa.	Reed	Wood, Ind.
Fairfield	King	Robbins	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Kinkaid	Roberts	Woodyard
Fess	Knutson	Rodenberg	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Kraus	Rogers	Zihlman

NAYS—215.

Adamson	Dilli	Huddleston	Polk
Alexander	Dixon	Hulbert	Pon
Almon	Dominick	Hull, Tenn.	Price
Ashbrook	Dooling	Humphreys	Quin
Aswell	Doolittle	Igoe	Ragsdale
Ayres	Doremus	Jacoway	Rainey
Bankhead	Doughton	Johnson, Ky.	Raker
Barkley	Drane	Jones, Tex.	Randall
Barnhart	Dupré	Jones, Va.	Rayburn
Bathrick	Egan	Keating	Riordan
Bell	Eagle	Kehoe	Robinson
Black	Estopinal	Kelly, Pa.	Romjue
Blackmon	Evans	Kettner	Rouse
Blanton	Ferris	Key, Ohio	Rubey
Booher	Fields	Kincheloe	Rucker
Borland	Fisher	Kitchin	Russell
Brand	Fitzgerald	Larsen	Sabath
Brodbeck	Flood	Lazaro	Sanders, La.
Bruckner	Flynn	Lea, Cal.	Sanders, Va.
Brumbaugh	Foster	Leshner	Schall
Buchanan	Gallagher	Lever	Scully
Burnett	Gandy	Linthcum	Sears
Byrnes, S. C.	Gard	Littlepage	Shackelford
Byrnes, Tenn.	Garner	Lobeck	Shallenberger
Caldwell	Garrett, Tenn.	Loneragan	Sherley
Campbell, Pa.	Garrett, Tex.	Lunn	Sherwood
Candler, Miss.	Glass	McAndrews	Shouse
Cantrill	Godwin, N. C.	McClintic	Sims
Caraway	Goodwin, Ark.	McKeown	Sisson
Carew	Gordon	McLemore	Slayden
Carlin	Gray, Ala.	Maher	Small
Carter, Okla.	Gregg	Mansfield	Smith, N. Y.
Church	Griffin	Martin, Ill.	Sneek
Clark, Fla.	Hamill	Martin, La.	Stegall
Claypool	Hamlin	Mays	Stedman
Coady	Hardy	Montague	Steele
Collier	Harrison, Miss.	Moon	Stephens, Miss.
Connally, Tex.	Harrison, Va.	Neely	Stephens, Nebr.
Connelly, Kans.	Hastings	Nicholls, S. C.	Sterling, Pa.
Cox	Hayden	Oldfield	Stevenson
Crisp	Heflin	Oliver, Ala.	Sullivan
Crosser	Helm	Oliver, N. Y.	Summers
Dale, N. Y.	Helvering	Olney	Tague
Decker	Hensley	O'Shaunessy	Talbot
Dent	Hilliard	Overmyer	Taylor, Ark.
Denton	Holland	Overstreet	Taylor, Colo.
Dewalt	Hood	Padgett	Thomas
Dickinson	Houston	Park	Thompson
Dies	Howard	Phelan	Tillman

Van Dyke	Watkins	Welty	Wingo
Venable	Watson, Va.	Whaley	Wise
Vinson	Weaver	White, Ohio	Young, Tex.
Walker	Webb	Wilson, La.	The Speaker
Walton	Weiling	Wilson, Tex.	

NOT VOTING—10.

Bleakley	Helgesen	London	Rowland
Capstick	Hicks	Meeker	
Focht	Lee, Ga.	Mott	

So the motion to recommit was rejected. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name. The name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was called, and he voted "no." The Clerk announced the following pair: Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. MEEKER. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU]. The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. POU, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution. The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 19.

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House and the joint standing committees, as follows:

ELECTIONS NO. 1.

1. Riley J. Wilson (chairman), of Louisiana.
2. Joe H. Eagle, of Texas.
3. Albert F. Poik, of Delaware.
4. L. D. Robinson, of North Carolina.
5. Benjamin F. Welty, of Ohio.
6. Fred H. Dominick, of South Carolina.

ELECTIONS NO. 2.

1. James A. Hamill (chairman), of New Jersey.
2. Joseph J. Russell, of Missouri.
3. Jouett Shouse, of Kansas.
4. John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.
5. J. W. Overstreet, of Georgia.
6. J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana.

ELECTIONS NO. 3.

1. Walter A. Watson (chairman), of Virginia.
2. Michael F. Phelan, of Massachusetts.
3. William J. Sears, of Florida.
4. Horatio C. Claypool, of Ohio.
5. Tom Connally, of Texas.
6. Harvey Helm, of Kentucky.

WAYS AND MEANS.

1. Claude Kitchin (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois.
3. Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana.
4. Cordell Hull, of Tennessee.
5. John N. Garner, of Texas.
6. James W. Collier, of Mississippi.
7. Clement C. Dickinson, of Missouri.
8. William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas.
9. Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia.
10. Guy T. Helvering, of Kansas.
11. George F. O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island.
12. John F. Carew, of New York.
13. George White, of Ohio.

APPROPRIATIONS.

1. John J. Fitzgerald (chairman), of New York.
2. Swagar Sherley, of Kentucky.
3. Joseph W. Byrnes, of Tennessee.
4. Thomas U. Sisson, of Mississippi.
5. William P. Borland, of Missouri.
6. James McAndrews, of Illinois.
7. William Schley Howard, of Georgia.
8. John M. Evans, of Montana.
9. John J. Eagan, of New Jersey.
10. James P. Buchanan, of Texas.
11. James A. Gallivan, of Massachusetts.
12. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.

THE JUDICIARY.

1. Edwin Y. Webb (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.
4. William L. Igoe, of Missouri.
5. Warren Gard, of Ohio.
6. Richard S. Whaley, of South Carolina.
7. Thaddeus H. Caraway, of Arkansas.
8. M. M. Neely, of West Virginia.
9. Henry J. Steele, of Pennsylvania.
10. John Randall Walker, of Georgia.
11. Hatton W. Summers, of Texas.
12. Joseph V. Flynn, of New York.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1. Carter Glass (chairman), of Virginia.
2. Michael F. Phelan, of Massachusetts.
3. Joe H. Eagle, of Texas.
4. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas.
5. Jouett Shouse, of Kansas.
6. Henry B. Stegall, of Alabama.
7. James A. Hamill, of New Jersey.

8. Charles O. Lobeck, of Nebraska.
9. Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut.
10. C. H. Brand, of Georgia.
11. W. F. Stevenson, of South Carolina.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1. William A. Ashbrook (chairman), of Ohio.
2. James L. Slayden, of Texas.
3. Ladislav Lazaro, of Louisiana.
4. J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.
5. Benjamin C. Hilliard, of Colorado.
6. William J. Sears, of Florida.
7. James H. Mays, of Utah.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

1. William C. Adamson (chairman), of Georgia.
2. Thetus W. Sims, of Tennessee.
3. Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan.
4. Dan V. Stephens, of Nebraska.
5. Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky.
6. Sam Rayburn, of Texas.
7. Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia.
8. Perl D. Decker, of Missouri.
9. Charles P. Coady, of Maryland.
10. Arthur G. Dewalt, of Pennsylvania.
11. Harry H. Dale, of New York.
12. John S. Snook, of Ohio.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

1. John H. Small (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. Charles F. Booher, of Missouri.
3. Thomas Gallagher, of Illinois.
4. Thomas J. Scully, of New Jersey.
5. William Kettner, of California.
6. Samuel M. Taylor, of Arkansas.
7. Murray Hulbert, of New York.
8. H. Garland Dupré, of Louisiana.
9. Martin Dies, of Texas.
10. Oscar L. Gray, of Alabama.
11. George K. Denton, of Indiana.
12. Hubert Fisher, of Tennessee.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

1. Joshua W. Alexander (chairman), of Missouri.
2. Rufus Hardy, of Texas.
3. Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia.
4. Peter J. Dooling, of New York.
5. Henry Bruckner, of New York.
6. Ladislav Lazaro, of Louisiana.
7. William S. Goodwin, of Arkansas.
8. Jesse D. Price, of Maryland.
9. Carl C. Van Dyke, of Minnesota.
10. David H. Kincheloe, of Kentucky.
11. Clarence F. Lea, of California.
12. W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama.

AGRICULTURE.

1. Asbury F. Lever (chairman), of South Carolina.
2. Gordon Lee, of Georgia.
3. Ezekiel S. Candler, jr., of Mississippi.
4. J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama.
5. Thomas L. Rubey, of Missouri.
6. James Young, of Texas.
7. Henderson M. Jacoway, of Arkansas.
8. John V. Leshner, of Pennsylvania.
9. Dudley Doolittle, of Kansas.
10. Arthur W. Overmyer, of Ohio.
11. Joseph B. Thompson, of Oklahoma.
12. Charles Martin, of Illinois.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1. Henry D. Flood (chairman), of Virginia.
2. J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.
3. William S. Goodwin, of Arkansas.
4. Charles M. Stedman, of North Carolina.
5. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi.
6. Charles B. Smith, of New York.
7. Dorsey W. Shackelford, of Missouri.
8. Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.
9. J. Willard Ragsdale, of South Carolina.
10. George Huddleston, of Alabama.
11. Tom Connally, of Texas.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

1. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), of Alabama.
2. William J. Fields, of Kentucky.
3. Percy E. Quin, of Mississippi.
4. William Gordon, of Ohio.
5. A. C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska.
6. Charles Pope Caldwell, of New York.
7. James W. Wise, of Georgia.
8. Richard Olney, 2d, of Massachusetts.
9. Samuel J. Nicholls, of South Carolina.
10. T. W. Harrison, of Virginia.
11. Daniel E. Garrett, of Texas.
12. George R. Lunn, of New York.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

1. Lemuel P. Padgett (chairman), of Tennessee.
2. Joshua F. C. Talbott, of Maryland.
3. Albert Estopinal, of Louisiana.
4. Daniel J. Riordan, of New York.
5. Walter L. Hensley, of Missouri.
6. John R. Connelly, of Kansas.
7. William B. Oliver, of Alabama.
8. William W. Venable, of Mississippi.
9. Carl Vinson, of Georgia.
10. Adam B. Littlepage, of West Virginia.
11. Ellsworth R. Bathrick, of Ohio.
12. James C. Wilson, of Texas.

THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS.

1. John A. Moon (chairman), of Tennessee.
2. Thomas M. Bell, of Georgia.
3. William E. Cox, of Indiana.

4. Arthur B. Rouse, of Kentucky.
5. Fred. L. Blackmon, of Alabama.
6. Edward E. Holland, of Virginia.
7. Daniel J. Griffin, of New York.
8. Peter F. Tague, of Massachusetts.
9. Eugene Black, of Texas.
10. William A. Ayers, of Kansas.
11. Charles H. Randall, of California.
12. Bruce F. Sterling, of Pennsylvania.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1. Scott Ferris (chairman), of Oklahoma.
2. Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado.
3. John E. Raker, of California.
4. Carl Hayden, of Arizona.
5. Denver S. Church, of California.
6. C. C. Dill, of Washington.
7. James H. Mays, of Utah.
8. John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.
9. Harry L. Gandy, of South Dakota.
10. Jeff. McLemore, of Texas.
11. James V. McClintic, of Oklahoma.
12. W. B. Walton, of New Mexico.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1. Charles D. Carter (chairman), of Oklahoma.
2. Carl Hayden, of Arizona.
3. Denver S. Church, of California.
4. William J. Sears, of Florida.
5. C. C. Dill, of Washington.
6. John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.
7. Harry L. Gandy, of South Dakota.
8. William W. Hastings, of Oklahoma.
9. Joe H. Eagle, of Texas.
10. W. B. Walton, of New Mexico.
11. Zeb Weaver, of North Carolina.

THE TERRITORIES.

1. William C. Houston (chairman), of Tennessee.
2. John T. Watkins, of Louisiana.
3. Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma.
4. Walter A. Watson, of Virginia.
5. Clement Brumbaugh, of Ohio.
6. Courtney W. Hamlin, of Missouri.
7. Jeff. McLemore, of Texas.
8. J. W. Overstreet, of Georgia.
9. Walter Kehoe, of Florida.
10. Zeb Weaver, of North Carolina.

INSULAR AFFAIRS.

1. William A. Jones (chairman), of Virginia.
2. Finnis J. Garrett, of Tennessee.
3. Harvey Helm, of Kentucky.
4. Joseph J. Russell, of Missouri.
5. Clement Brumbaugh, of Ohio.
6. Peter J. Dooling, of New York.
7. James B. Aswell, of Louisiana.
8. Christopher D. Sullivan, of New York.
9. T. D. McKeown, of Oklahoma.
10. L. D. Robinson, of North Carolina.
11. Marvin Jones, of Texas.
12. Fred H. Dominick, of South Carolina.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

1. Henry Bruckner (chairman), of New York.
2. Clement Brumbaugh, of Ohio.
3. James H. Mays, of Utah.
4. Benjamin F. Welty, of Ohio.
5. H. J. Drane, of Florida.
6. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.
7. W. F. Stevenson, of South Carolina.

MINES AND MINING.

1. Martin D. Foster (chairman), of Illinois.
2. Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado.
3. Courtney W. Hamlin, of Missouri.
4. Carl C. Van Dyke, of Minnesota.
5. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas.
6. Meyer London, of New York.
7. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Pennsylvania.
8. M. H. Welling, of Utah.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1. Frank Clark (chairman), of Florida.
2. John L. Burnett, of Alabama.
3. James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky.
4. William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio.
5. Frank Park, of Georgia.
6. William W. Rucker, of Missouri.
7. Henry A. Barnhart, of Indiana.
8. Michael F. Phelan, of Massachusetts.
9. Henry Bruckner, of New York.
10. George E. Hood, of North Carolina.
11. J. J. Mansfield, of Texas.

EDUCATION.

1. William J. Sears (chairman), of Florida.
2. Benjamin C. Hilliard, of Colorado.
3. Horatio C. Claypool, of Ohio.
4. Daniel C. Oliver, of New York.
5. W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama.
6. C. H. Brand, of Georgia.
7. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.

LABOR.

1. James P. Maher (chairman), of New York.
2. Walter A. Watson, of Virginia.
3. Edward Keating, of Colorado.
4. Edward B. Almon, of Alabama.
5. Carl C. Van Dyke, of Minnesota.
6. Meyer London, of New York.
7. Jeff. McLemore, of Texas.
8. Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
9. L. D. Robinson, of North Carolina.

PATENTS.

1. Charles B. Smith (chairman), of New York.
2. Robert Crosser, of Ohio.
3. James V. McClintic, of Oklahoma.
4. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama.
5. Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
6. Milton A. Romjue, of Missouri.
7. H. J. Drane, of Florida.

INVALID PENSIONS.

1. Isaac R. Sherwood (chairman), of Ohio.
2. Joseph J. Russell, of Missouri.
3. Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia.
4. William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio.
5. Jonett Shouse, of Kansas.
6. Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina.
7. William E. Cox, of Indiana.
8. Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut.
9. Albert F. Polk, of Delaware.

PENSIONS.

1. John A. Key (chairman), of Ohio.
2. Edward Keating, of Colorado.
3. J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.
4. John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.
5. George Huddleston, of Alabama.
6. James V. McClintic, of Oklahoma.
7. J. W. Overstreet, of Georgia.
8. Daniel C. Oliver, of New York.

CLAIMS.

1. Hubert D. Stephens (chairman), of Mississippi.
2. Jesse D. Price, of Maryland.
3. William S. Goodwin, of Arkansas.
4. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama.
5. Horatio C. Claypool, of Ohio.
6. Daniel C. Oliver, of New York.
7. Milton A. Romjue, of Missouri.
8. M. H. Welling, of Utah.
9. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.

WAR CLAIMS.

1. Alexander W. Gregg (chairman), of Texas.
2. William C. Houston, of Tennessee.
3. Charles O. Lobeck, of Nebraska.
4. Frank Clark, of Florida.
5. John T. Watkins, of Louisiana.
6. James P. Maher, of New York.
7. M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania.
8. W. B. Walton, of New Mexico.
9. Walter Kehoe, of Florida.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. Ben Johnson (chairman), of Kentucky.
2. Robert Crosser, of Ohio.
3. James A. Hamill, of New Jersey.
4. J. Willard Ragsdale, of South Carolina.
5. Benjamin C. Hilliard, of Colorado.
6. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Pennsylvania.
7. Christopher D. Sullivan, of New York.
8. Milton A. Romjue, of Missouri.
9. Albert F. Polk, of Delaware.
10. J. J. Mansfield, of Texas.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

1. John T. Watkins (chairman), of Louisiana.
2. Robert Crosser, of Ohio.
3. James H. Mays, of Utah.
4. Edward B. Almon, of Alabama.
5. Meyer London, of New York.
6. C. H. Brand, of Texas.
7. T. D. McKeown, of Oklahoma.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1. Hannibal L. Godwin (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. Charles D. Carter, of Oklahoma.
3. Denver S. Church, of California.
4. James A. Hamill, of New Jersey.
5. Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi.
6. J. W. Overstreet, of Georgia.
7. Marvin Jones, of Texas.
8. J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1. William W. Rucker (chairman), of Missouri.
2. Alexander W. Gregg, of Texas.
3. David H. Kincheloe, of Kentucky.
4. Horatio C. Claypool, of Ohio.
5. Clarence F. Lea, of California.
6. Fred H. Dominick, of South Carolina.
7. Albert F. Polk, of Delaware.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1. Adolph J. Sabath (chairman), of Illinois.
2. John L. Burnett, of Alabama.
3. Frank Clark, of Florida.
4. Hannibal L. Godwin, of North Carolina.
5. John A. Key, of Ohio.
6. Denver S. Church, of California.
7. M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

1. Edward T. Taylor (chairman), of Colorado.
2. John E. Raker, of California.
3. Carl Hayden, of Arizona.
4. Harry L. Gandy, of South Dakota.
5. C. C. Dill, of Washington.
6. M. H. Welling, of Utah.
7. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

1. John L. Burnett (chairman), of Alabama.
2. Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.
3. James L. Slayden, of Texas.
4. John E. Raker, of California.
5. Riley J. Wilson, of Louisiana.
6. George E. Hood, of North Carolina.
7. Charles B. Smith, of New York.
8. Benjamin F. Welty, of Ohio.
9. Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Courtney W. Hamlin (chairman), of Missouri.
2. Clement Brumbaugh, of Ohio.
3. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Pennsylvania.
4. W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1. Charles O. Lobeck (chairman), of Nebraska.
2. Charles D. Carter, of Oklahoma.
3. Jesse D. Price, of Maryland.
4. Fred H. Dominick, of South Carolina.

EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Peter J. Dooling (chairman), of New York.
2. Hannibal L. Godwin, of North Carolina.
3. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. Rufus Hardy (chairman), of Texas.
2. Benjamin F. Welty, of Ohio.
3. H. J. Drane, of Florida.
4. Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota.

EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. Edward Keating (chairman), of Colorado.
2. George Huddleston, of Alabama.
3. Walter Kehoe, of Florida.

EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1. William W. Hastings (chairman), of Oklahoma.
2. M. H. Welling, of Utah.
3. Zeb Weaver, of North Carolina.
4. W. F. Stevenson, of South Carolina.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1. John E. Raker (chairman), of California.
2. Riley J. Wilson, of Louisiana.
3. W. B. Walton, of New Mexico.
4. J. J. Mansfield, of Texas.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Robert L. Doughton (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. James B. Aswell, of Louisiana.
3. David H. Kincheloe, of Kentucky.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1. Robert Crosser (chairman), of Ohio.
2. John T. Watkins, of Louisiana.
3. Daniel C. Oliver, of New York.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

1. Christopher D. Sullivan (chairman), of New York.
2. Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma.
3. Clarence F. Lea, of California.
4. Tom Connally, of Texas.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1. James V. McClintic (chairman), of Oklahoma.
2. Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.
3. Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut.

RULES.

1. Edward W. Pou (chairman), of North Carolina.
2. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee.
3. Martin D. Foster, of Illinois.
4. James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky.
5. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi.
6. Daniel J. Riordan, of New York.
7. M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania.
8. Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota.

ACCOUNTS.

1. Frank Park (chairman), of Georgia.
2. Ben Johnson, of Kentucky.
3. William W. Hastings, of Oklahoma.
4. Jeff: McLemore, of Texas.
5. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Pennsylvania.
6. Christopher D. Sullivan, of New York.
7. Clarence F. Lea, of California.

MILEAGE.

1. C. C. Dill, of Washington.
2. James P. Maher, of New York.

THE CENSUS.

1. Harvey Helm (chairman), of Kentucky.
2. William C. Houston, of Tennessee.
3. James B. Aswell, of Louisiana.
4. Joshua W. Alexander, of Missouri.
5. George E. Hood, of North Carolina.
6. Carl C. Van Dyke, of Minnesota.
7. Joe H. Eagle, of Texas.
8. W. W. Larsen, of Georgia.

THE LIBRARY.

1. James L. Slayden (chairman), of Texas.
2. Frank Clark, of Florida.
3. Jonett Shouse, of Kansas.

PRINTING.

1. Henry A. Barnhart (chairman), of Indiana.
2. Harry L. Gandy, of South Dakota.

ENROLLED BILLS.

1. Ladislas Lazaro (chairman), of Louisiana.
2. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas.
3. Benjamin C. Hilliard, of Colorado.
4. Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS.

1. James C. Cantrill (chairman), of Kentucky.
2. William A. Jones, of Virginia.
3. Courtney W. Hamlin, of Missouri.
4. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio.
5. Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado.
6. J. Willard Ragsdale, of South Carolina.
7. Marvin Jones, of Texas.
8. J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana.
9. W. W. Larsen, of Georgia.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS.

1. Joshua F. C. Talbott, of Maryland.

ROADS.

1. Dorsey W. Shackelford (chairman), of Missouri.
2. Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia.
3. Henry A. Barnhart, of Indiana.
4. Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi.
5. Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina.
6. Edward Keating, of Colorado.
7. James B. Aswell, of Louisiana.
8. Edward B. Almon, of Alabama.
9. Marvin Jones, of Texas.
10. W. W. Larsen, of Georgia.
11. J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana.
12. T. D. McKeown, of Oklahoma.

FLOOD CONTROL.

1. Benjamin G. Humphreys (chairman), of Mississippi.
2. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee.
3. Martin D. Foster, of Illinois.
4. Joseph J. Russell, of Missouri.
5. Riley J. Wilson, of Louisiana.
6. J. J. Mansfield, of Texas.
7. Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the question of consideration on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. What is the motion of the gentleman?

Mr. MANN. I demand the question of consideration on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands consideration. The question is whether the House at this time will consider this resolution.

Mr. MANN. And on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman demands the yeas and nays. Evidently a sufficient number have arisen, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 198, answered "present" 2, not voting 20, as follows:

YEAS—212.

Adamson	Doollittle	Kehoe	Rubey
Alexander	Doremus	Kelly, Pa.	Rucker
Almon	Doughton	Kettner	Russell
Ashbrook	Drane	Key, Ohio	Sabath
Aswell	Dupré	Kincheloe	Sanders, La.
Ayres	Eagle	Kitchin	Saunders, Va.
Bankhead	Estopinal	Larsen	Schall
Barkley	Evans	Lazaro	Scully
Barnhart	Ferris	Lea, Cal.	Sears
Bathrick	Fields	Leshner	Shackelford
Bell	Fisher	Lever	Shallenberger
Black	Fitzgerald	Linthcum	Sherley
Blackmon	Flood	Littlepage	Sherwood
Blanton	Flynn	Lobeck	Shouse
Booher	Foster	London	Sims
Borland	Gallagher	Loneragan	Sisson
Brand	Gandy	Lunn	Slayden
Brodbeck	Gard	McAndrews	Small
Bruckner	Garner	McClintic	Smith, N. Y.
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	McKeown	Snook
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	McLemore	Steagall
Burnett	Glass	Maher	Stedman
Byrnes, S. C.	Godwin, N. C.	Mansfield	Steele
Byrns, Tenn.	Goodwin, Ark.	Martin, Ill.	Stephens, Miss.
Caldwell	Gordon	Martin, La.	Stephens, Nebr.
Campbell, Pa.	Gray, Ala.	Mays	Sterling, Pa.
Candler, Miss.	Gregg	Montague	Stevenson
Cantrill	Griffin	Moore	Sullivan
Caraway	Hamill	Neely	Summers
Carew	Hamlin	Nicholls, S. C.	Tague
Carlin	Hardy	Oldfield	Taylor, Ark.
Carter, Okla.	Harrison, Va.	Oliver, Ala.	Taylor, Colo.
Church	Hastings	Oliver, N. Y.	Thomas
Clark, Fla.	Hayden	Olney	Thompson
Claypool	Heflin	O'Shaunessy	Tillman
Coady	Helm	Overmyer	Van Dyke
Collier	Helvering	Overstreet	Venable
Connally, Tex.	Hensley	Padgett	Vinson
Connelly, Kans.	Hilliard	Park	Walker
Cox	Holland	Phelan	Walton
Crisp	Hood	Polk	Watkins
Crosser	Houston	Pou	Watson, Va.
Dale, N. Y.	Howard	Price	Weaver
Decker	Huddleston	Quin	Webb
Dent	Hulbert	Ragsdale	Wellington
Denton	Hull, Tenn.	Rainey	Welty
Dewalt	Humphreys	Raker	Whaley
Dickinson	Igoe	Randall	White, Ohio
Dies	Jacoway	Rayburn	Wilson, La.
Dill	Johnson, Ky.	Riordan	Wilson, Tex.
Dixon	Jones, Tex.	Robinson	Wingo
Dominick	Jones, Va.	Romjue	Wise
Doolling	Keating	Rouse	Young, Tex.

NAYS—198.

Anderson	French	Lehbach	Rowe
Austin	Fuller, Ill.	Lenroot	Rowland
Bacharach	Fuller, Mass.	Little	Sanders, Ind.
Bland	Gallivan	Longworth	Sanders, N. Y.
Bowers	Garland	Lundeen	Sanford
Britten	Gillett	McArthur	Scott, Iowa
Browning	Glynn	McCormick	Scott, Mich.
Butler	Goodall	McCulloch	Scott, Pa.
Campbell, Kans.	Gould	McFadden	Sells
Cannon	Graham, Ill.	McKenzie	Siegel
Cary	Graham, Pa.	McKinley	Sinnott
Chandler, N. Y.	Gray, N. J.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Slemp
Chandler, Okla.	Green, Iowa	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sloan
Clark, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Classon	Greene, Vt.	Magee	Snell
Comstock	Griest	Mann	Stafford
Cooper, Ohio	Hadley	Mapes	Steenerson
Cooper, W. Va.	Hamilton, Mich.	Mason	Sterling, Ill.
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Miller, Minn.	Stiness
Copley	Haskell	Miller, Wash.	Strong
Costello	Haugen	Mondell	Sweet
Crago	Hawley	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Cramton	Hayes	Moore, Ind.	Switzer
Currie, Mich.	Heaton	Morgan	Temple
Curry, Cal.	Helntz	Morin	Templeton
Dale, Vt.	Hicks	Mott	Tilson
Dallinger	Hill	Mudd	Timberlake
Darrow	Hollingsworth	Nelson	Tinkham
Davidson	Hull, Iowa	Nichols, Mich.	Towner
Davis	Husted	Nolan	Treadway
Dempsey	Hutchinson	Norton	Vare
Denison	Ireland	Osborne	Vestal
Dillon	James	Paige	Voigt
Dowell	Johnson, S. Dak.	Parker, N. J.	Volstead
Drukker	Johnson, Wash.	Parker, N. Y.	Waldow
Dunn	Juul	Peters	Walsh
Dyer	Kahn	Platt	Wason
Edmonds	Kearns	Powers	Watson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Kelley, Mich.	Pratt	Wheeler
Elston	Kennedy, Iowa	Purnell	White, Me.
Emerson	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramseyer	Williams
Esch	Kless, Pa.	Ramseyer	Wilson, Ill.
Fairchild, B. L.	King	Rankin	Winslow
Fairfield	Kinkaid	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Fess	Knutson	Reed	Woods, Iowa
Focht	Kraus	Robbins	Woodyard
Fordney	Kreider	Roberts	Young, N. Dak.
Foss	La Follette	Rodenberg	Zihlman
Francis	La Guardia	Rogers	
Frear	Langley	Rose	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Farr Harrison, Miss.

NOT VOTING—20.

Anthony	Carter, Mass.	Good	Porter
Bacon	Eagan	Helgesen	Smith, Idaho
Bleakley	Fairchild, G. W.	Hersey	Snyder
Browne	Freeman	Lee, Ga.	Talbott
Capstick	Gardner	Meeker	Ward

So the House decided to consider the resolution.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. LEE of Georgia (for) with Mr. MEEKER (against).

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi (for) with Mr. GOOD (against).

Mr. TALBOTT (for) with Mr. FARR (against).

Mr. EAGAN (for) with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD (against).

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. TALBOTT, vote?

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. FARR. I am paired with him, and I want to withdraw my vote of "nay" and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. MANN. And on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it in order, pending that order, for the gentleman to yield to me for an inquiry?

Mr. MANN. Of course, it can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I would like to ask unanimous consent to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] asks unanimous consent to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] a question. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois, if he does not object to saying, if it is the purpose of that side to vote against the election of those named as members of the respective committees indicated?

Mr. MANN. It is, so far as I can have any influence.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman knows, of course, that for six years the majority has always permitted the minority to name its members of committees as it saw fit.

Now, is the majority to be opposed by a solid minority in naming—

Mr. MANN. I deny that you are a majority until you settle it by a roll call.

Mr. FITZGERALD. How many roll calls does it take to determine that?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 211, nays 197, answering "present" 2, not voting 24, as follows:

YEAS—211.

Adamson	Doolittle	Kehoe	Russell
Alexander	Doremus	Kelly, Pa.	Sabath
Almon	Doughton	Kettner	Sanders, La.
Ashbrook	Drane	Key, Ohio	Saunders, Va.
Ayres	Dupré	Kincheloe	Schall
Bankhead	Eagan	Kitchin	Scully
Barkley	Bagle	Larsen	Sears
Barnhart	Estopinal	Lazaro	Shackleford
Bathrick	Evans	Lea, Cal.	Shallenberger
Bell	Ferris	Leshner	Sherley
Black	Fields	Lever	Sherwood
Blackmon	Fisher	Linthicum	Shouse
Blanton	Fitzgerald	Littlepage	Sims
Booher	Flood	Lobeck	Sisson
Borland	Flynn	Lomergan	Slayden
Brand	Foster	Lunn	Small
Brodbeck	Gallagher	McAndrews	Smith, N. Y.
Bruckner	Gandy	McClintic	Snook
Brunbaugh	Gard	McKeown	Steagall
Buchanan	Garner	McLemore	Stedman
Burnett	Garrett, Tenn.	Maher	Steele
Byrnes, S. C.	Garrett, Tex.	Mansfield	Stephens, Miss.
Byrns, Tenn.	Glass	Martin, Ill.	Stephens, Nebr.
Caldwell	Godwin, N. C.	Mays	Sterling, Pa.
Campbell, Pa.	Goodwin, Ark.	Montague	Stevenson
Candler, Miss.	Gordon	Moon	Sullivan
Cantrill	Gray, Ala.	Neely	Sumners
Caraway	Gregg	Nicholls, S. C.	Tague
Carew	Hamill	Oldfield	Talbott
Carlin	Hamlin	Oliver, Ala.	Taylor, Ark.
Carter, Okla.	Hardy	Oliver, N. Y.	Taylor, Colo.
Church	Harrison, Va.	Olney	Thomas
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	O'Shaunessy	Thompson
Claypool	Hayden	Overmyer	Tillman
Coady	Healin	Overstreet	Van Dyke
Collier	Helm	Padgett	Venable
Connally, Tex.	Helvering	Park	Vinson
Connelly, Kans.	Hensley	Phelan	Walker
Cox	Hilliard	Polk	Walton
Crisp	Holland	Pou	Watkins
Crosser	Hood	Price	Watson, Va.
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Quin	Weaver
Decker	Howard	Ragsdale	Webb
Dent	Huddleston	Rainey	Welling
Denton	Hulbert	Raker	Welty
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Randall	Whaley
Dickinson	Humphreys	Rayburn	White, Ohio
Dies	Igoe	Riordan	Wilson, La.
Dill	Jacoway	Robinson	Wilson, Tex.
Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Romjue	Wingo
Dominick	Jones, Tex.	Rouse	Wise
Dooling	Jones, Va.	Rubey	Young, Tex.
	Keating	Rucker	

NAYS—197.

Anderson	Focht	Kennedy, Iowa	Parker, N. Y.
Austin	Fordney	Kennedy, R. I.	Peters
Bland	Foss	Kless, Pa.	Platt
Bowers	Francis	King	Porter
Britten	Freeman	Kinkaid	Powers
Browne	French	Knutson	Pratt
Browning	Fuller Mass.	Kraus	Purnell
Butler	Gallivan	Kreider	Ramseyer
Campbell, Kans.	Gardner	La Follette	Ramseyer
Cannon	Garland	La Guardia	Rankin
Carter, Mass.	Gillett	Langley	Reavis
Cary	Glynn	Lehibach	Reed
Chandler, N. Y.	Goodall	Lenroot	Robbins
Chandler, Okla.	Gould	Little	Rodenberg
Clark, Pa.	Graham, Ill.	Lundeen	Rogers
Classon	Graham, Pa.	McArthur	Rose
Comstock	Green, Iowa	McCormick	Rowe
Cooper, Ohio	Greene, Mass.	McCulloch	Rowland
Cooper, W. Va.	Greene, Vt.	McFadden	Sanders, Ind.
Copley	Griest	McKenzie	Sanders, N. Y.
Costello	Hadley	McKinley	Sanford
Crago	Hamilton, Mich.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Scott, Iowa
Cramton	Hamilton, N. Y.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Scott, Mich.
Currie, Mich.	Haskell	Madden	Scott, Pa.
Curry, Cal.	Haugen	Magee	Sells
Dale, Vt.	Hawley	Mann	Siegel
Dallinger	Hayes	Mapes	Sinnott
Darrow	Heaton	Mason	Slemp
Davis	Heintz	Miller, Minn.	Sloan
Dempsey	Hersey	Miller, Wash.	Smith, Mich.
Denison	Hicks	Mondell	Snell
Dillon	Hill	Moore, Pa.	Stafford
Dowell	Hollingsworth	Moore, Ind.	Steenerson
Dunn	Hull, Iowa	Morgan	Sterling, Ill.
Dyer	Husted	Morin	Stiness
Edmonds	Hutchinson	Mott	Strong
Ellsworth	Ireland	Mudd	Sweet
Elston	James	Nelson	Swift
Emerson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nichols, Mich.	Switzer
Esch	Johnson, Wash.	Nolan	Temple
Fairchild, B. L.	Juul	Norton	Templeton
Fairfield	Kahn	Osborne	Tilson
Farr	Kearnes	Paige	Timberlake
Fess	Kelley, Mich.	Parker, N. J.	Tinkham

Towner	Waldow	White, Me.	Woodyard
Treadway	Walsh	Williams	Young, N. Dak.
Vare	Ward	Wilson, Ill.	Zihlman
Vestal	Wason	Winslow	
Volgt	Watson, Pa.	Wood, Ind.	
Volstead	Wheeler	Woods, Iowa	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Harrison, Miss. London

NOT VOTING—24.

Anthony	Davidson	Gray, N. J.	McLemore
Bacharach	Drukker	Griffin	Martin, La.
Bacon	Fairchild, G. W.	Hadley	Meeker
Bleakley	Frear	Helgesen	Roberts
Capstick	Fuller, Ill.	Lee, Ga.	Smith, Idaho
Cooper, Wis.	Good	Longworth	Snyder

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi (for) with Mr. GOOD (against).

Mr. LEE of Georgia (for) with Mr. MEEKER (against).

Mr. GRIFFIN with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I desire to

change my vote from "yea" to "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.

The Clerk called the name of Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi,

and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. KITCHIN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 16.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, as Speaker, and South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, as Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

And in compliance with the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. MARTIN and Mr. GALLINGER the committee on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 15.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives is assembled; that CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, has been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is now ready for business.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 17.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN as the members of the committee on the part of the House.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.
The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 18.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 8.15 o'clock.

Mr. MANN. I suggest that the gentleman had better make it 8.20 o'clock. We can not get back before that.

Mr. KITCHIN. Well, say 8.20.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 8.20 o'clock. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.

The recess having expired, the House (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) resumed its session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN, the committee appointed to notify the President, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the House is organized and ready to receive any communication he may make, have, in company with a like committee on the part of the Senate, performed that duty. The President wishes to inform the House that he will be pleased to deliver in person a message to a joint session of the House and Senate at 8.30 this evening.

I send to the Clerk's desk the following resolution and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.
The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 2.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of April, 1917, at 8.30 o'clock post meridian, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to House concurrent resolution 2.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, J. J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints Messrs. KITCHIN, FITZGERALD, FLOOD, SHERLEY, MANN, COOPER of Wisconsin, and GREENE of Vermont a committee to wait on the President in conjunction with the Senate committee which the Vice President will announce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Senate the Chair appoints Senators MARTIN, STONE, SAULSBURY, SIMMONS, NORRIS, LODGE, and COLT.

At 8 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Sixty-fifth Congress, I present the President of the United States. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT. (H. DOC. NO. 1.)

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion and of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a warfare against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within

the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission [applause] and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut at the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States [applause]; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. [Applause.]

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany [applause], and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits [applause], in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. [Applause.] It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men [applause], who should, in my judgment, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service [applause], and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we must keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. [Applause.] They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-second of Feb-

ruary. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world [applause] as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. [Applause.] Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. [Applause.] We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. [Applause.] We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. [Applause.] We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue [applause] to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no man has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. [Applause.] No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? [Applause.] Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. [Applause.] Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies [applause] and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the

selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. [Applause.] We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. [Applause.] Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. [Applause.] They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression [applause]; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars,

civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the rights which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other. [Applause.]

At 9 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House;

Whereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to suspend the rules and pass the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 20.

Resolved, That at any time within 10 days after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

H. R. 11, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MANN. I demand a second.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has 20 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] 20 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to enable the House within the next 10 days to pass, under suspension of the rules, the four appropriation bills mentioned—the sundry civil bill, the general deficiency bill, the Military Academy bill, and the Army bill—which passed the House in the last session but failed to become laws.

These bills have been introduced in the form in which the last House passed them, and the purpose is to ask the House to pass them under suspension of the rules in the form in which they passed that House.

Mr. AUSTIN. May I ask the gentleman from New York a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. AUSTIN. Why does not the gentleman include the river and harbor bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is not a general supply bill. It is not a bill that is essential for the support of the Government. It can be brought in as a privileged bill and taken up and passed. The purpose of including these four appropriation bills, however, is to enable the House to pass them in the identical form in which they passed the last House. This follows the practice adopted four years ago, in the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, when the bills that failed at the end of the Sixty-second Congress were passed under practically a similar resolution, although only a majority vote was required to pass them.

Mr. AUSTIN. The river and harbor appropriations are absolutely needed after the 1st of July.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It may be that conditions will be such that some changes may be proposed. The House may wish to consider those changes.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. I wish to ask the gentleman from New York whether, when these bills are passed under suspension of the rules and are sent to the Senate and are amended by the Senate very materially, as I presume they will be, it is the intention to consider the additions made by the Senate in the Com-

mittee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, or whether the right of consideration of any considerable additions is to be taken away from the House and the additions so made considered only in conference?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, so far as the two bills which were reported from the Committee on Appropriations are concerned, I wish to say to the gentleman that if the Senate should amend them in any material respect I should expect the House to have an opportunity to consider such amendments. The gentleman is aware that the bills can not go to conference without consideration in the Committee of the Whole except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MADDEN. I realize that; but I wish to inquire whether there will be any effort to send them to conference without giving the House an opportunity to consider any important additions to the bills?

Mr. FITZGERALD. If there should be amendments of any importance, the desire will be to have the House consider them before action is taken. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I did not listen to the reading of the resolution or the motion offered by the gentleman from New York. I just glanced at it. It is not, as I understand, the same motion of which the gentleman submitted a draft to me several days ago. It now provides the right to suspend the rules and pass the various appropriation bills. The proposition now before the House is identically the same as that which I discussed at the Republican meeting Saturday night. It could not be taken partisan advantage of. It proposes to give the right to suspend the rules for 10 days to pass these four appropriation bills which belong to the last Congress. A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote in order that it shall prevail; so that by agreeing to this resolution this side of the House will not give to the other side of the House any partisan advantage of passing a bill by a majority vote. Whether these bills will be passed in the identical form that we passed them in the last House, or whether the Committee on Military Affairs will recommend to the House the passage of the bill which increases the appropriations for the Army up to a war footing I do not know; but, at any rate, I think this side of the House is safe to vote for the resolution as it was included in the motion that was made this afternoon in regard to the rules for which we have already voted.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to appear critical, but I think at least one or two observations ought to be made on this resolution. Primarily, I wish to say to the membership that it does not include the river and harbor bill. Gentlemen who are appreciative of the economic and commercial interests of the country will understand that that bill is of sufficient importance to deserve and receive the consideration of this House at all times. It is not an orphan as an appropriation bill. If there shall be an interim of one year without a river and harbor bill, it will mean a loss of several million dollars to the Federal Government. There will be a deterioration in the plants owned by the Government, dredging and other plants; there will be a disorganization of the forces; there will be a deterioration of works of construction under improvement. The economic or commercial interests of the country demand that a river and harbor bill shall be passed at this extraordinary session of the Congress.

I merely desired to bring this to the attention of the Congress and to Members who are interested in the maintenance of river and harbor improvement and the further construction of necessary improvements. It is a privileged bill, and if it shall meet the pleasure of the House the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, at least speaking the will of this Member, will at a future time ask the House to consider this important bill with a view to avoid an interim of one year and a loss of millions of dollars to the great works of improvement now under construction in different sections of the country.

It seemed to me that this was of sufficient importance—while this resolution is brought to the attention of the House at what I think is an unseemly hour and might have been left over until to-morrow—

Mr. FITZGERALD. It would not be in order to-morrow; it would not be in order until two weeks from to-day.

Mr. SMALL. We have a Committee on Rules that could have made it in order at any time. I do not desire to be unduly critical in that respect, but I do think that it is a matter to be inquired into why the river and harbor bill was omitted from this resolution on appropriation bills to be submitted to the House for consideration under suspension of rules?

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

Mr. BURNETT. Does not the gentleman think that the public-buildings bill should be included?

Mr. SMALL. Let that bill stand on its own merits.

Mr. BURNETT. It has more merit than many others.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my distressing duty at this time to announce to the House the sudden death of my colleague from New Hampshire, Hon. CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY, which occurred in the city of Washington on the morning of March 11 last. It is not my purpose at this time to utter words of eulogy consistent with his life and character and his many years of membership in this House. At some future day I shall ask the House to designate a time when the membership of the House can attend to that solemn duty. At this time I move the adoption of the following resolutions, which I send to the desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 21.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY, a Representative from the State of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remaining resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly, in conformance with the resolution (at 9 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 3, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 1) for the relief of the people of France; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2) for the relief of the people of France; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULBERT: A bill (H. R. 3) to establish a department of aeronautics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4) to appropriate \$500,000 for the improvement of East River, N. Y., with a view to securing a 35-foot channel from the Upper Bay through Hell Gate to Long Island Sound; thus giving two means of ingress and egress from the navy yard, and enabling the largest ships of the Navy and commerce to enter and leave at all stages of the tide, and with a view to securing suitable approaches to the docks and piers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5) to create a commission to prepare and recommend legislation for the taking over by the Federal Government of the control of food supplies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development; to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage; to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans; to furnish a market for United States bonds; to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1916; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7) to establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a woman's division; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8) to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended by an act approved January 17, 1914; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for

other purposes," approved August 24, 1912, relating to publications admitted to the second class of mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10) to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 11) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 13) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 15) authorizing and directing the Public Printer to provide a pulp and paper mill or mills for the manufacture of print paper for the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16) to provide for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other benefits and purposes in connection therewith; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17) to include certain lands in the counties of Modoc and Siskiyou, Cal., in the Modoc National Forest, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 19) to provide for the military and naval training and service of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 20) to provide that commissioned chiefs of the United States Navy now on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive rank and pay of lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 22) to provide for the reorganization of the General Land Office; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23) to amend the regulations relative to safety appliances under the so-called seamen's act so as to include life-preserver suits among the safety appliances provided for; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24) for the inclusion of certain lands in the Wyoming National Forest, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25) for an equestrian statue of William Frederick Cody, "Buffalo Bill"; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 26) authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Wheatland, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 29) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 30) for granting certain lands to Converse County, Wyo., for a public park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31) for the construction of a system of trails and bridle paths in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 32) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Falmouth, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33) for the purpose of expending the unexpended balances and surplus postal revenues on rural post roads; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 34) for the relief of the Kentucky drafted men; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 35) to provide for the retirement of employees in the Postal Service, and for other benefits and purposes in connection therewith; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 36) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 37) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 38) to provide that the heads of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 39) relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 40) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 41) to amend section 51, chapter 4, of Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, relating to venue in civil suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 42) to increase the efficiency of the United States Military and the United States Naval Academies, and to increase the number of graduates therefrom by the immediate establishment of a one-year united service school near Fort Crook or Bellevue, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 43) to provide for paving with a proper material the Fort Crook Military Boulevard from Fort Crook Military Reservation to the south city limits of Omaha, Nebr., so as to perfect a continuous paved highway from Fort Crook Military Reservation to Fort Omaha Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 44) to protect the public against false pretenses in merchandising, under trade-mark or special brand, of articles of standard quality; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 45) to provide for the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as community forums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 46) to provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroad, and of express companies, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 47) for beginning of construction of an irrigation system for the irrigation of the ceded and allotted Indian lands of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo.; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 48) providing for State selections in lieu of certain lands granted for educational purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 49) providing for an investigation of the power possibilities and opportunities for the manufacture of nitrogen products on the Shoshone River in the vicinity of the Shoshone Dam of the Shoshone Reclamation Project and on the Platte River in the vicinity of the Pathfinder Dam of the North Platte Reclamation Project in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 50) authorizing the State of Wyoming to select lands in lieu of lands heretofore selected by said State under various grants by the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 51) prohibiting the importation of foreign meats which have not been inspected and passed in conformity with the provisions of the meat-inspection acts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 52) to establish a mining-experiment station at Lander, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 53) to provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 54) for the restoration, under certain conditions, of lands included in power-site withdrawals; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 55) providing for the sale of grazing lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 56) granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 57) giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 58) dedicating 25 per cent of the proceeds of public lands to the construction and improvement of public roads; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 59) providing for an appropriation for the preservation of the grasses on the public domain by the extermination of prairie dogs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 60) to provide for the building of roads on the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 61) granting indefinite leave of absence to superannuated employees of the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 62) providing for the payment to Fremont County, Wyo., in lieu of taxes, of certain sums received on coal leases; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 63) providing for the payment to the State of Wyoming of one-half of the royalties collected from the Owl Creek Coal Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 64) for marking the site of old Fort Phil Kearny and the Wagon Box Fight; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 65) authorizing a survey of Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 66) to establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a woman's division; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 67) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 68) to make October 12 of each and every year a legal public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 69) to authorize the payment of indemnities to the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Greece, and Turkey for injuries inflicted on their nationals during riots occurring in South Omaha, Nebr., February 21, 1909; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 70) to provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 71) to provide for the erection of a public building at Canon City, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 72) providing for the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 73) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Grand Army post of Columbia, Pa., two bronze or brass cannon or field pieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 74) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 75) providing an appropriation of \$200,000 for the intensive study of infantile paralysis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 76) to restrict the franking privilege; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 77) to establish an agricultural experiment station in Lancaster County, Pa.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 78) to validate certain public-land entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 79) for the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain in Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 80) to provide for the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the Federal building at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 81) providing for a site and public building for Federal purposes at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 82) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Patrick Holland; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 83) to purchase an oil painting entitled "Our Glory—the Battleship *Oregon*"; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 84) to provide care and treatment for citizens of the United States afflicted with tuberculosis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HULBERT: A bill (H. R. 85) to repeal the literacy test; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 86) to reimburse the city of New York for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of a marine school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 87) granting two weeks' sick leave to letter carriers in the City Free Delivery Service and to post-office clerks in first and second class post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 88) for the appointment of a commission to supervise the food supplied to the military forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 89) to prevent and punish the desecration of the United States flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 90) to create two additional judges in the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 91) to make the "Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 92) for providing a system of national defense based upon universal liability to military training and service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULBERT: A bill (H. R. 93) to extend the pneumatic mail-tube service and improve the efficiency of the postal system in New York City; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 94) to reduce the unnecessary amount of overtime required of letter carriers in the City Delivery Service and post-office clerks in first and second class post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 95) granting indefinite leave of absence to superannuated employees of the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 96) to improve the efficiency of the postal system in New York City; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 97) for the purchase of certain lands in the District of Columbia for a public park; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 98) for the improvement of East Potomac Park as a public recreation ground; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 99) to provide for the construction of an intracoastal waterway; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 100) prohibiting construction of bridges and construction of additional tracks upon existing bridges over any navigable stream in the city of New York unless the elevation of said bridge at mean high water shall be sufficient to permit the free movement of such vessels as are ordinarily operated upon such navigable stream; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 101) to appropriate \$510,000 for the improvement of Newton Creek, N. Y., including Dutch Kills, Maspeth Creek, and English Kills; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 102) authorizing a survey of Harlem River, New York City; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 103) to appropriate \$250,000 for the further improvement of Harlem River, N. Y., with a view to continuing improvement thereof; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 104) for the improvement of the Harlem River, N. Y., with a view of straightening the channel at the curve near the Johnson Iron Works authorized by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1909; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 105) to appropriate \$300,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor, N. Y., with a view to securing additional width in Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 106) to appropriate \$250,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor, New York Upper Bay, with a view to improving channel opposite anchorage grounds; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 107) to appropriate \$30,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor N. Y., with a view to the removal of Craven Shoal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 108) to appropriate \$700,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor, N. Y., with a view to securing a suitable depth of channel to the navy yard; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 109) to appropriate \$600,000 for the improvement of the North or Hudson River, N. Y., with a view to securing an increase of depth to 40 feet and suitable width in the North or Hudson River channel from deep water in the Upper Bay as far north as Spuyten Duyvil; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 110) for the improvement of the harbor of New York City; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 111) to provide universal military training for students; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEATON: A bill (H. R. 112) for the remodeling of the United States Federal building at Pottsville, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 113) to amend the public-building act approved March 4, 1913, authorizing the acquisition of a suitable site for a public building at Tamaqua, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 114) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Chester, Hancock County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 115) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 116) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 117) to extend aid to the several States in the building of public highways by authorizing the working of certain Federal convicts thereon or in the preparation of road materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 118) to provide for the erection of a public building at Mannington, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 119) to provide for the erection of a public building at New Martinsville, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 120) giving the consent of the United States for the bringing of certain suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 121) providing for the appointment and re-commission as officers on the active list of the United States Army persons who were formerly officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 122) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 123) to prohibit interstate and foreign commerce in certain products of female labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 124) to provide for a commission on relations between the United States and the Orient; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 125) authorizing the construction and equipment of munitions factories, the selection of sites, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 126) to grant the right of appeal to employees in the Federal classified civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 127) to establish a fish-cultural station near Rye, Colo.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 128) to provide for the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 129) to provide for the establishment, operation, and management of a bureau, to be known as the farm woman's bureau, in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 130) prescribing certain duties for carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 131) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 132) to erect a post-office building in the city of Passaic, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 133) to provide a commission to determine and fix the valuation of property confiscated, destroyed, and made valueless by reason of prohibition and to report the result to Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 134) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, near the plaza at the east end of the Williamsburg Bridge; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 135) to regulate the payment of salaries of clerks in the sea-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 136) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 137) granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and officers who served in the Civil War and the war with Mexico; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 138) to establish fish-hatching and fish-cultural stations in the States of Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Washington; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 139) granting to the State of Oklahoma 210,000 acres of unappropriated nonmineral land for the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical colleges, according to the provisions of the acts of July 2, 1862, and July 23, 1862, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Secretary of the Interior certifying the number of acres available, and that there are not sufficient lands in the State of Oklahoma to comply with the provisions of this act, to pay to the State of Oklahoma in lieu thereof the sum of \$1.25 per acre for the number of acres due said State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 140) appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield at Long Branch, N. J.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 141) making provision for the construction of a canal across the State of New Jersey to connect the Delaware River with New York Harbor; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 142) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 143) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elk City, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 144) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Clinton, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 145) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Mangum, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 146) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Frederick, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 147) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Hobart, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 148) to amend an act approved February 4, 1887, known as the interstate-commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 149) to provide revenue for the Government by increasing the duty on granite, freestone, etc., imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 150) to exclude intoxicating liquors from national parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 151) divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 152) to fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 153) to provide for the establishment of a national employment bureau in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 154) to establish postal savings banks, to enable the Government to borrow money directly from the people, and to market its bonds directly to the people in small and varying denominations through the medium of the post office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 155) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 156) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant leases or licenses for the use of surplus water at the United States Government dams at Lake Winnibigoshish and at Lake Pokegama, in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 157) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in cold-storage food products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 158) providing for the payment of assessments on Indian allotments benefited by the construction of State rural highways in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 159) to create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 160) providing for taxation of and fixing the rate of taxation on inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts in the District of Columbia, and providing for the manner of payment as well as the manner of enforcing payment thereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 161) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Two Harbors, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 162) to amend paragraph A of section 4 of the act approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 163) to create a United States Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 164) authorizing the selection, under certain circumstances, of commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine Constabulary to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 165) for the relief of the Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 166) to limit the area of land which may be acquired by any person under all the agricultural public-land laws; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 167) providing that all persons employed by the United States Government or by the District of Columbia shall be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 168) to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 169) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the board of county commissioners, Logan County, Colo., four condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 170) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Longmont, Colo., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 171) to repeal the last proviso of section 4 of an act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved January 26, 1915; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 172) to provide for the purchase of additional land and for the erection thereon of an addition to the post-office building at Boulder, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 173) to provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 174) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with

Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved September 8, 1916, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 175) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes;" to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 176) to provide for an authorization of money to be used in the construction of a public building at Sterling, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 177) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Lees Summit, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 178) to amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 179) making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 180) to discontinue the use of the Fahrenheit thermometer scale in Government publications; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 181) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 182) to punish espionage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 183) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 184) making a crime the disclosure of grand jury proceedings by a grand jury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 185) making a crime the disclosure of the finding of an indictment previous to the accused person being taken into custody; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 186) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and adjust certain claims of the city of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 187) making a crime the disclosure of grand-jury minutes by a stenographer or any other person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 188) to amend an act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes, approved June 25, 1910, as amended in section 1 by the act of Congress approved January 23, 1913; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 189) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Williamsport, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 190) permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry of the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 191) providing for the abandonment of the Vashon Island Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 192) authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the timber on the Three Tree Point Military Reservation, in Wahiakum County, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 193) authorizing the construction of a wagon bridge across the Moclips River in Grays Harbor County, State of Washington, and appropriating \$8,000 therefor; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 194) to authorize certain changes in homestead allotments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 195) providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 196) to provide for the erection of a public building at Salem, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 197) amending section 1 of the act of May 11, 1912, relating to pension of Civil War soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 198) appropriating \$39,770 for the improvement of Raccoon Creek, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 199) providing for the improvement of the Delaware River at Camden, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FISHER: A bill (H. R. 200) to regulate promotions in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 201) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Bolivar, Tenn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 202) making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRY of California: A bill (H. R. 203) providing for the construction and equipment of an ammunition manufacturing plant at Benicia Arsenal, State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 204) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 205) providing for the construction and equipment of a storehouse at Benicia Arsenal, State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 206) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Texarkana, Ark., two cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 207) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ELSTON: A bill (H. R. 208) to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 209) to provide for the erection of a public building at Van Buren, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 210) to fix Christmas Day a legal holiday for rural letter carriers of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 211) to improve and maintain certain public roads and parts thereof included within the limits of the National park at Gettysburg, as defined by the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa.," approved February 11, 1895, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 212) to protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 213) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of August 4, 1914, August 15, 1914, March 3, 1915, and September 7, 1916; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 214) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to acquire, by purchase, certain lands embraced within the battle field of Gettysburg, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 215) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 216) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 217) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Elko, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 218) to provide for increasing the rates of pension of totally disabled, needy, and helpless soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil and Mexican Wars; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 219) to pension the survivors of the War with Spain and the Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 220) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late

Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 221) for the conservation of alcohol in the manufacture of dealcoholized fermented beverages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 222) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Kansas City, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 223) to provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings for wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for their rental and sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 224) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians residing in the State of Washington to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 225) to provide for the revenue of the Government and to protect and maintain the cedar shingle industry of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 226) to restore to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reservation in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, Cal., and Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 227) to equip the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; and at McNeill Island, Wash., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of the prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 228) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts except in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 229) to amend an act entitled "An act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910, as amended by an act approved January 23, 1913; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 230) making an appropriation for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in California; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 231) to amend section 200 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 232) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make final and detailed survey of the lower Pit River and adjacent irrigable territory in Shasta County, Cal., to determine the feasibility and completed estimates of cost of the irrigation project thereon, known as the "Lower Pit River Project," and to make appropriation for such surveys and estimates; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 233) making appropriation to carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 234) making an appropriation to enforce the provisions of an act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products and to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 235) making an appropriation directing and empowering the purchase, preparation, and disposition free of cost of antirabic virus to be used in the treatment of persons exposed to rabies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 236) for the protection and improvement of the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 237) making an appropriation for a series of thorough and elaborate investigations and experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting a system of frost prevention in the citrus and deciduous fruit regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 238) to make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and other research work conducted by the United States through establishment of a national school of correspondence; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 239) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 240) to establish a standard box for apples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 241) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish postal-savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 242) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 243) to prohibit the coming of Asiatic laborers into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 244) to create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 245) providing for the labeling, marking, and tagging of all fabrics and leather goods hereinafter designated and providing for the fumigation of the same; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 246) making an appropriation to purchase land for homeless Indians in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 247) to make April 13 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Jefferson Day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 248) for improvement of Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, Cal.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 249) to authorize the Secretary having jurisdiction of the same to set aside certain public lands to be used as national sanitariums by fraternal or benevolent organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 250) to authorize entry of the public lands by school districts for schoolhouse site and ground; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 251) to provide for summer residence homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 252) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and settle certain accounts under the reclamation acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 253) to authorize the construction of the Southern Lassen Reservoir in Nevada and California for impounding the waters of the Little Truckee River and Long Valley Creek and their tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 254) to provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, peach, plum, almond, or the pits of other fruits, cottonseed, or vegetables, at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the States to perform such service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 255) to establish, equip, and maintain an agricultural experiment station near the town of Dorris, Siskiyou County, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 256) making an appropriation for the destruction of animals affected with rabies or other animal diseases dangerous to the health of human beings as well as domestic animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 257) making an appropriation for use in destroying coyotes, squirrels, and other animals injurious to agriculture and animal industry, for use in the destruction of ground squirrels in the national forests and the public domain in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 258) making an appropriation for the investigation, study, and testing of sagebrush and greasewood which may be used for producing rubber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 259) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who

served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 260) to acquire, construct, and maintain a military and national-defense highway and post road extending from Los Angeles, Cal., through Mojave, Freeman, along the east base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, through Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, Bishop, along the west side of Lake Mono, through Bridgeport, Markleeville, Tallac, Tahoe, Truckee, Downieville, Quincy, Susanville, and Alturas; thence along the east side of Goose Lake, past the towns of Fairport and New Pine Creek, all in California, to Lakeview, Oreg.; and from Alturas, Cal., down Pit River on water grades to connect with the California State Highway at Redding, Cal.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 261) transferring the control and jurisdiction of Alcatraz Island and buildings, machinery, and improvements thereon from the Department of War to the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 262) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 263) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 264) restoring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain claims in certain cases; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 265) to establish the National Chamber of Agriculture for the purpose of promoting the equitable distribution of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 266) to create two additional associate justices of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and two additional associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 267) authorizing a report upon the feasibility of constructing the Colorado River Indian irrigation project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 268) to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 269) to authorize the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads, trails, and bridges within Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 270) to authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a bridge across the Salt River on the Salt River Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 271) to authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a diversion dam with a bridge superstructure across the Gila River on the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 272) authorizing receipts from the sale of surplus power to be applied to the payment of construction or operation and maintenance charges on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 273) to extend the time for cutting timber on the Coconino and Tusayan National Forests, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 274) to relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the service of the United States as officers or enlisted men of the Organized Militia or National Guard from performing assessment work during the term of such service; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 275) making an appropriation for the construction of roads within the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 276) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Bisbee, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 277) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Flagstaff, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 278) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Kingman, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 279) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 280) to provide for the erection of a public building at Grand Canyon, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 281) to increase the cost of the public building at Globe, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 282) amending the public-buildings act approved March 4, 1913, providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Nogales, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 283) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 284) to prohibit the issuance of licenses, permits, revenue stamps, or receipts for special taxes authorizing, licensing, or permitting the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 285) to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 286) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 287) to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 288) making appropriation for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 289) to provide for the acquisition, ownership, and operation by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of all the street railroads located in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 290) for the survey and construction of a public highway through the Superior National Forest, Minn.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 291) to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 292) to provide for the uniform selection and purchase of fuel to be used in the United States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 293) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to collect and publish statistics on the production, manufacture, and marketing of crude petroleum; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 294) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 295) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated," and to authorize an exchange of lands between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 296) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations of lignite coals to determine the practicability of their utilization in producing benzol and other commercial products; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 297) giving the right to make homestead entry to persons who have made and perfected homestead entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 298) granting 200,000 acres of land to the State of North Dakota for the use of the State normal school located at Dickinson, N. Dak., and for the use of the State normal school located at Minot, N. Dak.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 299) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Crosby, State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 300) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Ada, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 301) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Coalgate, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 302) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at

Duncan, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 303) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Waurika, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 304) to amend an act to incorporate the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association, approved March 4, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 305) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anadarko, State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 306) authorizing second homestead entries in certain cases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 307) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to John D. Sherwood, of Spokane, Wash., the right to overflow certain lands on the Fort George Wright Military Reservation, at Spokane, Wash., and to accept the conveyance to the United States of other lands to be designated by the Secretary of War and suitable for a rifle range in exchange for the land so overflowed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 308) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Sapulpa, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 2) to amend Rule X of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOBECK: Resolution (H. Res. 4) authorizing the printing as a House document decision of Supreme Court on the Adamson eight-hour law; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HULBERT: Resolution (H. Res. 5) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress as to the advisability of establishing transshipment ports, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 6) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress as to the advisability of establishing free ports, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 7) providing for the notification of the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives is assembled, has elected certain officers, and is ready for business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Resolution (H. Res. 8) expressing the sense of the American Congress that there can be no permanent peace except upon the principle that Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER: Resolution (H. Res. 9) expressing the hope that the Austro-Hungarian Government will delay the execution of 16 Serbs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 10) for the establishment of a bureau of information in the main corridor of the House wing of the Capitol; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BORLAND: Resolution (H. Res. 11) directing that there shall be printed as a House document 1,600 copies of the soil survey of Jackson County, Mo.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. RAKER: Resolution (H. Res. 12) amending the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 13) to create a committee on woman suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 14) authorizing the codification of the laws relating to Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Miss RANKIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 4) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 5) authorizing and validating certain exchanges of land between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HULBERT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 6) authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Jeanne D'Arc; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to section 7, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, relative to the Executive veto of separate items in bills passed by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 8) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of child poverty and suggest remedies therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 9) declaring war between the German Empire and the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 10) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 11) extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCULLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 12) authorizing the purchase of Shadow Lawn, with all its furnishings complete, for the purpose of presenting the same to the United States Government; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 13) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be nominated and elected by direct vote of the people of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BORLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SIEGEL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 15) authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of the Flags of Maritime Nations; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 16) asking the President to designate June 14, 1917, being the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of our flag, as a day for the holding of patriotic meetings throughout the country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) proposing an amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 19) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the insurrection in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 22) authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the street railway strike in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOSTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 23) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make an investigation and report upon the advisability of establishing and maintaining Government fuel yard or yards in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. FLOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 24) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) congratulating the people of Russia on the establishment of a popular Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3) authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of Handbook of American Indians; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LONDON: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 4) calling upon the President to initiate peace negotiations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRODBECK: Papers to accompany bill for relief to Joseph W. Severne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Barbara Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: Petition of 140 employees of the Keystone Co. of Camden, N. J., favoring compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Ladies' Auxiliary of the German-American Alliance of Camden, N. J., opposing declaration of war with Germany until all efforts to avoid hostilities have been exhausted; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COADY: Memorials of Independent Citizens' Union of Maryland in favor of military training, and other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAGO: Memorial of the Universal Service Committee of Veteran National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, favoring universal military training and service under Federal control; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Guard Association of the United States, favoring the organization of the National Guard as a Federal force; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Southern Society of New York, favoring universal training and service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of sundry citizens against various bills embodying prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Steinway School, of Long Island City, N. Y., favoring the migratory bird treaty act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of National Labor Council, of Brooklyn, and the Brotherhood of Metal Workers of New York, favoring a constitutional amendment to take away the veto power of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Aurora Benevolent Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in re high cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorials of universal service committee of Veterans Hamilton Club, of Chicago; the New Hampshire committee of public safety; the Pennsylvania State College Association of New York; the New York Southern Society; board of directors of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Tavern Club, of Boston; the National Arts Club of New York in re foreign situation and state of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Bronx Board of Trade; Edwin P. Gleasons Son, of New York; S. S. Bland, of New York; the City Club, of New York City; the Union Club, of Boston; the Harvard Club, of Boston; and the Robert Emmet Memorial Committee, of Buffalo, N. Y., in re foreign situation and state of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Tavern Club, of Boston, and American Institute of Mining Engineers in re foreign situation and state of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Ebenezer German Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in re foreign situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of Hugh J. McGrath Camp No. 4, of Milwaukee, Wis., pledging loyalty to the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Memorial of Yale Club of New York, pledging loyalty to the President in re foreign situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of citizens of Lancaster County, Pa., favoring a referendum on peace or war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Lancaster, Pa., protesting against any action that involves the United States in war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Pennsylvania State College Association of New York, advocating universal military training and service and pledging support to the President in measures bearing upon the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of John J. Evans and sundry citizens of Lancaster, Pa., urging action necessary to uphold the dignity of the United States in the present crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of bishops of Lancaster (Pa.) Mennonite Conference, protesting against compulsory military training or service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL (by request): Petition of certain citizens of New Haven, Conn., favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: Petition of citizens of Florence, Colo., on Chamberlain bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: Petition from residents of Carley Brook, Honesdale, Girdland, Torrey, and Smith Hill, Pa., favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as shall suitably express our national acknowledgment of Almighty God as the source of all authority in civil government; of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior and Ruler of Nations, and of His revealed will as the supreme standard to decide moral issues in national life, and thus declare the Nation's allegiance to Jesus Christ and reliance upon His grace, and thereby place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of the Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOTT: Memorial of Tavern Club, of Boston, Mass., in support of President Wilson on the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Union College Faculty, indorsing action of President on the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Arts Club, of New York, indorsing the President's stand on the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Union Club, of Boston, Mass., indorsing the President's action on the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Harvard Club, of Boston, Mass., indorsing stand of President Wilson on the foreign situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of South Rutland (N. Y.) Grange, indorsing action of the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, favoring compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Merchants' Association of Watertown, N. Y., for support of President on foreign relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Yale Club of New York, indorsing the President's stand on German situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Jefferson County Automobile Club, of Watertown, N. Y., supporting the position of the President on foreign affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Memorial of Thomas H. Barry Camp No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans, of Reno, Nev., favoring universal and compulsory military training under proper United States Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCULLY: Memorial of Union Club of Boston in re foreign situation and state of preparedness; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of citizens' meeting of Englewood, N. J.; Board of Commissioners of the city of Trenton, N. J.; the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Local Federation of German Catholic Societies of New York; Tavern Club of Boston; and New York Southern Society in reference to international situation and state of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Protest of Louis Relithaler and 17 citizens of Battle Creek against entering European war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of various residents of Utica, N. Y., favoring the enactment of a compulsory military measure; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of East Schuyler (N. Y.) Grange, indorsing the action of the President relative to the situation with Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of various church gatherings in the thirty-third district of New York, favoring the abolition of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Ludwig Gunz and 26 citizens of Goodrich, N. Dak., protesting against war with Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Gottlieb Bonnult and 74 citizens of Lincoln Valley, N. Dak., protesting against war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of 24 citizens of Cooperstown, N. Dak., urging referendum on question of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1917.

Rev. J. L. Kibler, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all grace, we stretch forth our hands unto Thee. May our steps this day be ordered by the Lord. Grant, O Lord God, to lead us in a plain path this day. We have reached the serious point in our international relations which we have neither sought nor desired, but which we have with amazing patience sought to avert. We put our trust in Thy mighty arm.

Our fathers trusted Thee and rejoiced in Thy abounding mercies. Thou hast given us peace and freedom and prosperity. Thou hast delivered us from the perils of the past and preserved the unity of our great Republic. Thou hast been our refuge and portion through all the years. Leave us not, neither forsake us, O Thou God of our salvation. May we continue to realize the source whence cometh our help, and lest we forget may we now humble ourselves under Thy mighty hand, and may we find our exaltation in Thy power and grace.

Through the critical stages of this day guide Thy servants in Congress. Lead them in the way that Thou shalt choose. May they hear the voice of Him who spake as never man spake, and at Thy bidding may they go forth to do Thy righteous will.

We pray that Thou wouldst strengthen the hands of our President in meeting the great responsibilities that are laid upon him, and may he have the unlimited support of our great Nation.

O Thou God of nations, hear our prayer in this momentous hour, and grant that the issues of this day may have the seal of the divine sanction and be upheld by Thy almighty power. In the name of Jesus Christ our Savior we make our plea. Amen.

ASLE J. GRONNA, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, and WILLIAM HUGHES, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. MARTIN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MANUFACTURE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, supplementary to a communication of January 9, 1917, a further report from the American consul at Cartagena, Colombia, relative to the extent to which prisoners, paupers, or detained persons are utilized in the production or manufacture of articles sold in the commerce of the various countries, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS (S. DOC. NO. 3).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the estimates and plans for works of river and harbor improvements that will best provide adequate facilities for operations of the fleet for defense of the harbors on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the cause of Caroline L. King, widow of William T. King, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 1), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the order of the court dismissing the cause of Jacob Harris, son of Samuel J. Harris, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 2), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court for want of sufficient evidence (S. Doc. No. 4), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication, which will be read.

The Secretary read the communication, as follows:

1601 K STREET.

Hon. THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Will you express to the Senate my profound thanks for the honor they did the memory of my husband,